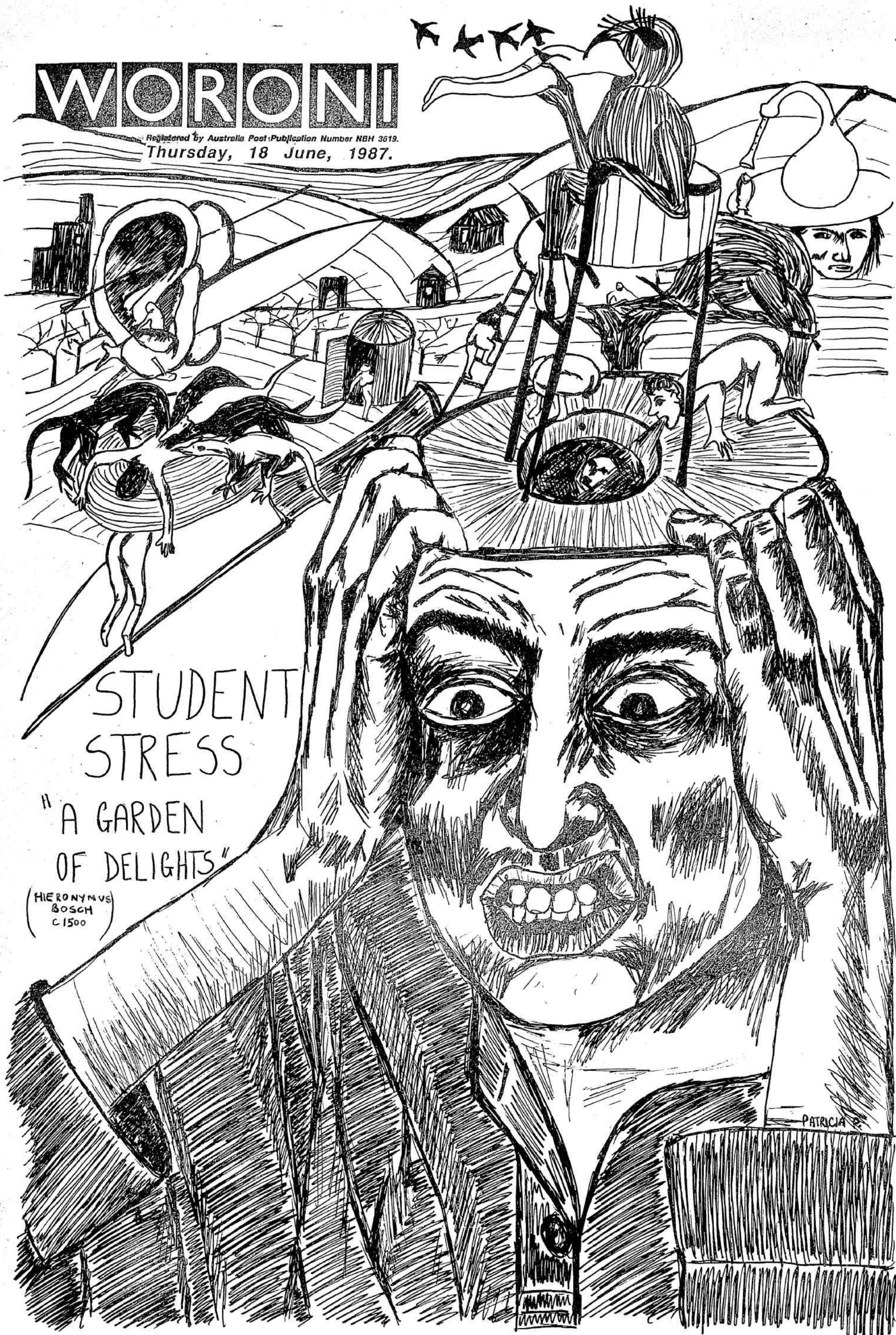


WORONI

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Thursday, 18 June, 1987.



Editors: Valerie Cheng,
Stephen Kirchner, Sarah
Lavery, Geoff Martin, Michael
Stinziani, Gerard Wheeler.

Credits: Fiona Matthews,
Donna Spears, Michael
Walters, Kean Wong.

WANTED

The Student broker requires the
assistance of a first year accounting
student who would be interested in
working on the "Blue Chip"
Competition. This would be an
excellent opportunity to learn more
about practical aspects of the Stock
Market and to become involved in
stockbroking.

EDITORIAL

Howard

+

Voluntary Student
Unionism

=

NO LEFTIES!

OBITUARY: CLIFF SMITH PASSES ON

The campus is in state of disbelief to
hear the most tragic news that elder
statesman, Mr Cliff Smith, has just
passed away. An advocate of
freedom and liberty, Cliff will be sadly
missed by the entire university
community. Cliff is survived by 250
members of the ANU Liberal Club
and thousands of other Liberal
Students across the country. In his
years at the Australian National
University, Cliff will be most
remembered for his campaign
against the blue-green algae in
Sullivan's Creek in 1985. At that
time, he was even observed to
actually walk on water.

Cliff became President of the ANU
Liberal Club in 1985 when his major
victory was cutting funding to the
feminist group, Women on Campus.
It is ironic that Mr Smith's last public
appearance was at the recent
Students' Association meeting when
rational students again voiced their
abhorrence to funding for this clique.

Appropriately, students will
remember Cliff's last performance as
one where he was almost ejected
from the meeting.

Cliff was also part of the Better
Management Team in the Union
Board of Management. He will be
sadly missed by all those who now
have an input into Union affairs.

Another of Cliff's successes was a
debate on the morality of
Homosexuality, where he mediated
between a leading Sydney
homosexual and the leader of the
Festival of Light, Fred Nile.

In 1986, Cliff was elected to the
Presidency of the Australian Liberal
Students' Federation, an office he
served with distinction. Liberal
students will remember him as
"getting runs on the board".

Messages of condolences are
beginning to flood in. His good
friend, Steele Hall was the first to
contribute. "Cliff and I had a lot in
common," said Mr Hall. Telegrams
have also been received from Cliff's
long time idol, former Prime Minister
Malcolm Fraser. It was Fraser who
taught Cliff how to be a statesman.
Oliver Tambo has also sent a cable
saying "Cliff had always been vigilant
in his struggle against the racist
South African regime".

Cliff's body will lay in state for
duration of the Federal Election
campaign.

President's Report

The views of the editors are
definitely not those of the president

I just wanted to make it very
clear and also to thank the editors for
disassociating me from the paper
with a similar statement two issues
ago. However, as far as I'm
concerned any amount of
disassociation is not enough.

But would it make such a
difference what the editors think?
No! This is the Students' Association
newspaper and, as we have a broad
range of student views on this
campus, should encompass a
variety.

Why should student money be
wasted upon a propaganda sheet for
those who would label Gengis Khan
- 'a godless commie.' For this sort of
opinion, I hesitate to call it
information, we can read 'The
Australian' or buy a copy of
'Quadrant.' This year's Woroni has
not been a students' newspaper at
all.

Having access to a newspaper -
and every ANU student should have
access to Woroni - gives us a chance
to publish, read and debate the sorts
of things we don't see in the
mainstream media in which we don't
get a chance to participate. It should
give us a chance to use a medium
that does not subject us to
sensationalism and
misrepresentation.

But as a student, I feel
misrepresented by Woroni. The new
right is not the state of the art in
student politics. In fact, it's well off
the mark. It does not represent what
students are in '87. Yes there have
been claims that students are
conservative and selfish. This is not
the rule. There are, were and will
always be those students who come
to university only to get a degree,
those who knuckle down and don't lift
their eyes to look around and
broaden their minds.

This number is perhaps
increasing as the perception of the
role of universities is changing. The
emphasis is shifting away from
general education to vocational
education. People are seeing a
degree more and more as only a job
ticket. I see this as a dangerous shift.
Not only should students be aware
and active in educational issues but
broader societal ones. We are in a
unique position in society and our
lives to take a critical look at our
society and to work for change, for
improvement. It is an important role
students have always played and I
see it as even a duty or
responsibility. We can see students
all over the world working in their
countries not only for educational
reforms but for human rights.
Unfortunately students in Australia
are not as active but the new right
are the exception not the rule and
apathy does not always win out.

An example of this is the
progress of the national campaign
for free and accessible education. I
has not simply been a knee-jerk
reaction to the \$250 fee and the
overseas student charge but much

more. The campaign centred on
broader educational reform. The
elimination of a tertiary fee does not
make tertiary education immediately
accessible. There is so much more
that must be done. One of the issues
is Austudy. The income means
testing system is so inadequate at
the moment that many people in
need are not eligible for Austudy.

So back to Woroni. If the
'queens issue' of the paper has been
produced in the late 60's or early
70's, the reaction would have been
different. After the first-
misconception, which I'm sure we all
had, that the whole thing was a joke,
further action would have been
taken. Rather than sitting back and
allowing the whole farce to proceed
again there may have been a mass
burning of Woroni in the courtyard
(despite the fact that a large number
were distributed to non-ANU
students at a national liberal student
conference), or perhaps a sit-in or a
chain-in the Woroni office. This of
course did not occur here. But we
have all learnt some lessons.

First, never believe election
promises (remember the campaign
of the apolitical Real Issue.) Yes I
am cynical about student politics.

Secondly, about representation.
Nothing or no-one can ever be truly
representative, but this years Woroni
is not a student newspaper; it has
rarely attempted even a token
representation of a variety of student
views. Are students willing to allow
this? Or should we consider taking
some form of action?

To finish on a different issue, a
recent rumour of proposed changes
to the tax regulations leads us to
pose two questions to the
government. Firstly, is it true that
anyone who leaves full-time
education half-way through a
financial year (ie. almost everyone)
will now have their tax-free threshold
reduced on a pro-rata basis for the
period they were not in the education
system? And secondly, does the
government realise that this plan
consists essentially of
double-dipping on Austudy.

As we understand the
government's plan, students finishing
university at the end of the academic
year will now only be entitled to hal-

the normal tax-free threshold. But
this threshold can be viewed as
being distributed evenly over the
entire year. And, since Austudy is
considered to be taxable income, this
new plan means that students will
pay tax on this entire, and already
pitifully meagre, Austudy payment.
Rather than that portion of the
payment which exceeds the
distributed tax-free threshold. A
blatant use of double-dipping, if
there ever was one. This information
was conveyed to me by the Free
Education Action group. If you're
interested in coming to a meeting,
drop in and see us.

P.S. It will be interesting to see
where this report ends up - near the
back, upside down or perhaps inside
out. Next time perhaps I should be
less restrained.



Too Right for Liberals

Dear Editors,

It has been a long held personal desire and a long held desire of the ANU Liberal Club, to see a truly fair and independent WORONI, which caters for the needs of ALL students.

It was on this basis that the Liberal Club endorsed your team, the "Real Issue", in the last elections. We believed that you not only wanted to improve the paper's layout and presentation, which you HAVE done, and done well, but that you also intended to produce a paper with less emphasis on politics and free from political bias.

In this respect you have totally broken the commitment you gave to students in last year's elections. You weren't voted in to produce a student 'Quadrant', the ANU edition of the 'Optimist'. You were voted in to produce a paper which covers a much broader range of student interests than has been covered in the past.

This campus has been sickened with years of Left bias in WORONI — that is why you were elected. But you weren't elected to institute some sort of 'positive discrimination' and substitute it with Right bias. To be fair, you have done much to improve the paper's presentation, especially in the first edition. You've still got time to stick to your election promises and produce a less political and unbiased, WORONI. If you don't do that, the Liberal Club will be looking for some other team to support next year.

The ball is very much in your court.

Sincerely,
Peter Phelps
President,
ANU Liberal Club

Gerard Inspiring

Dear Gerard,

Your opinions on feminism, child-care and condoms are an inspiration to us all.

They inspire your readers (you know people are reading when they write in to comment) to write, in excess of a full page of WORONI in reply to your views.

Well done Gerard, you are an asset to the WORONI editorship. Your views are so outrageous that people are forced to comment upon them — and so you alone have increased the contribution level to WORONI of the 'average student' (as opposed to the politically opiated ones)

Keep up the good work Gerry — I look forward to reading more of your inspiring opinions in this issue of WORONI.

Love & kisses
Alusha Mamchik

Alusha for Satan

Dear Eds.,

Thank the Dark-one for the blessed return of Satanists on Campus. At last a (little) light (humour) in the darkness of a campus dominated by close-minded followers of God.

Perhaps we shall also receive some word from the members of the Anti-Gravity League, who were last seen floating off the campus last year.

Welcome home Satanists.

3x2+3x2+3x2

Drip On

Dear Eds.,

I have recently been informed that the new Union refurbishment is going to cost 1.5 million dollars Now that's a lot of money. Does our union really need refurbishment? Do ANU students really want or need a union like the one being proposed? While I recognise the need for a union to house student facilities such as a refectory, meeting rooms, sports facilities and student groups and information services, do we really need optometrists, hairdressers, icecream parlours and pancake places on campus is it too far to walk to Civic? There's a famine in Mozambique, 1.5 million dollars is a lot of money instead of refurbishing our union maybe we could use that money to save thousands of starving people in Mozambique. . . . think of all the good we could do with 1.5 million, Jesus fed 5,000, Bob Wheeldon could feed maybe 20,000! Do we really need refurbishment of our union while chronic malnutrition is affecting 25% to 40% of children under the age of five in Mozambique think of those little kids is Civic too far to walk for an icecream or a pancake, an optometrist or a haircut?

Mr Wheeldon, I don't want a new union, not while little kids are starving, save the luxury for another day.

Sincerely,
Andrew Fisher

Liberals for Fees

Dear Eds.,

On Thursday 30 April, the Liberal students tried to have a motion passed that would enable the SRC to formulate policy. While the move was defeated (and participatory democracy survived), I would like to give good examples of why the SRC is not the place to have policy passed.

1. At a recent SRC meeting, the Liberal representative for Commerce, Geoff Ryan, dissented when called upon to condemn the reintroduction of tertiary fees. In fact, Geoff said "fees were a good thing. . . ."

Doesn't it make you wonder?

2. As the Liberal Rep on University Council, Glenn Phillips argued strongly against the condemning of the reintroduction of tertiary fees. Why? That's obvious. Glenn, like Geoff, approves of fees. When you vote for a Liberal, YOU EFFECTIVELY VOTE FOR FEES.

Free Education Group

Great Faith

Dear Editors,

Why is it we have so many christian groups on campus - the Evangelical Union, Students for Christ, Overseas Christian Fellowship, etc?

Is it because they can't get on or is all just a rort to get more funds? Either way, they don't do their great faith justice.

Sincerely,
Alistair Lane-Bowman.

Eleanor Disgraceful

Dear Eds.,

I think that the majority of "Woroni" readers wish that Eleanor Thornton had maintained a simple silent vigil of its pages. Her arguments vaguely related to the ANZAC tradition were an absolute disgrace, the most recent example of digger related violence cited having occurred in 1921.

Perhaps though, it suited her argument only to come that far into history since most recent cases of violence on ANZAC day have occurred as a direct result of the presence of the "Women against rape in war," "Women for Peace," and similar or related collectives.

Eleanor, I hope that this degree of yours doesn't take longer than the five years you've already been at it. Although, given the skills in argument you sally forth with in your letter, I wouldn't hold my breath.

Perhaps you could join one of the government subsidized bodies mentioned above. If you do decide to join your 'sisters' on 'the front' be sure to take what I hope time will show to be your last 'Woroni' letter with you - I'm sure they'd be impressed.

Yours sincerely,
Paul Livingstone

Property Theft

Dear Eds.,

Critics of Gerard Wheeler's article on childcare miss his point entirely. They might think you have a "right" to child care. The right Gerard questions is their right to other people's money! Just what right do these people think they have to money ripped-off other students through the GSFT to pay for the upbringing of their kids. If they decide to do a degree and raise kids, then they should pay the costs, and not be subsidised by others for personal choices they have made. In this sense, subsidised child care is an indulgence, as Gerard calls it, at other people's expense.

Finally, just because Gerard doesn't have children, doesn't mean he's not capable of identifying a rort when he sees one. He could just as easily right child care recipients off as having a vested interest in saying what they do. Gerard gains nothing from saying what he does. Those receiving child care get the proverbial fist full of dollars.

Yours,
A Fellow Victim of Property
Thieves,
Richard Collins.

Gerard for PM

Dear Eds.,

After browsing through the letters to the editors section of the last Woroni noticed that one of your team was mentioned in a 'few' letters. Am I to take it that this is the initial stage of the 'Gerard for King movement'. If so, when can we start chipping in for the crown - i.e the much publicised 'head-size condom'.

Yours,
Mark Paxton
President,
Labor Coalition

Dear Eds.,

I feel that there is no need to examine too deeply a Woroni which has gone down in ANU history as the most blatantly right wing edition ever presented to the student body. Not surprisingly, student reaction was one of horrified disbelief as the pages were turned and the reader realised exactly how much the newspaper had fallen into the hands of the Liberal and New Right forces on campus. Any students who attended the S.A. meeting on Thursday 30th April and heard the debate concerning the offending edition would have been as horrified as I was when I heard the opposition from the Liberals to the censure motion against the Editors. Peter Phelps openly said to the public meeting that he was 'shocked' at the edition and almost fell over as he read the paper, but he continued to say that in his opinion it was no more biased than many of the 'lefty' Woroni's of last year. I would agree with him on this, however I feel that it is important to note that this is no defence in the light of the fact that the student body tried to elect a team which they believed would equally and fairly represent all points of view in its publications. I also think that the Left were a little too quick to jump onto their moral high ground in condemnation of this edition. Their memories are obviously very short and somewhat exclusive. It has come time for the Editors to give away this political point scoring and present a paper for all students, those with political views and those without, without fear or favour.

Yours in Unity,
Fiona J. Lynch,
Snr. Vice President,
Labor Coalition

Right Wing Banter

Dear Eds.,

If I wanted to read a rag full of second-hand right-wing banter I would subscribe to Quadrant!

Please do your duty to all your readers, not just those who are disciples of J.Laird, C.Copenam et.al., by:

a). Publishing a broader range of political articles (perhaps leading Pinkos like Ian McPhee could be drawn on)

b). Putting a bit more non-political stuff in - and don't say you haven't got any

c). Not publishing at all if plagiarism like your last issue is all you can manage.

Yours with the shits,
Robert Wilson

Left Bias

Dear Eds.,

I noticed all the letters in the last edition complaining about your right bias. Yet I bet there are no letters in this edition (except this one) complaining about the Left bias in the last issue. It just goes to show who has the loudest voices on this campus. Anyone who has seen what Woroni was like under the Left would no how hypocritical these people are. Its about time the right got a go!

Yours Faithfully,
J. Bennet.

LANGMORE NAMED IN INTELLIGENCE JOURNAL

Local member of the House of Representatives, Mr John Langmore has been named in a recent edition of the British Spy Journal, "Special Office Brief". Mr Langmore is listed as the only Australian member of Parliament to have sent a message of support to the 1985 Consultative Conference of the South African terrorist group, the African National Congress.

Documents listing these messages have also been reproduced in the Australian "Political Intelligence Digest".

Langmore's name accompanies those of individuals and organizations who sent similar messages including the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Other Communist Parties are also mentioned including those from East Germany, Cuba, Ethiopia, Romania, and Bulgaria.

Mr Langmore fully admitted to Woroni that he sent the message of support but denied any knowledge of the British Intelligence Journal.

Langmore has been a fervent supporter of the African National Congress (which is known to be involved in bombings and the slaughter of their opponents by the infamous necklacing method). Mr Langmore freely admitted to Woroni that the ANC was involved in terrorist activities but when questioned further on his commitment to the group he said that he was "not required to give blanket support to anyone."

Langmore strongly defended the recent tour of Australia by ANC leader, Oliver Tambo and told Woroni that the Australian Government should be giving aid to the group. Mr Langmore was dismissive of other racial groups in South Africa when he said that the Zulus were "not nearly as important as the ANC". He did not believe that the Zulu Chief should be encouraged to come to Australia.

Langmore has been known to be outspoken on the issue of terrorism. Last year, he said in Federal Parliament that the United States of America was engaged in terrorist actions against Libya.

MESSAGES TO THE CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

COPY

John Langmore, MP, House of Representatives, Canberra, Australia
 Socialist Party of Austria
 Central Committee, Parti Communiste de Belgique
 Communist Party of Bulgaria
 National Organisation of Chilean Exiles in UK
 Central Committee, Communist Party of Cuba
 Fitampiana Malagasy
 Central Committee of the German Communist Party (DKP) of the FRG
 Anne Borgman, Member German Bundestag, Green Party, FRG
 Social Democratic Party, FRG
 British Labour Party (Great Britain)
 Executive Committee, Communist Party of Great Britain: L. Hickox, CPGB London Group
 Morning Star (Editor, Tony Chater) Great Britain
 Russel Marshall, New Zealand Parliamentarians
 Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand
 Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party
 Comite Central do MLSTP (Sao Tome & Principe)
 Democratie/Mouvement pur le Parti du Travail Senegal
 Socialist International
 South African Communist Party
 Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
 Communist Workers' Party of Sweden
 Communist Party KPM/LR, Sweden
 Left Wing Communists (VPK), Sweden
 Swedish Social Democratic Party
 Central Committee, Communist Party USA
 Democratic Workers' Party, USA
 Central Committee, Yemeni Socialist Party
 President of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia

carried the message
 We pledge to stand
 in every possible way.
 Dear Comrades and Brothers: Your view
 march forward side by side to freedom.
 Long Live the ANC!
 Long Live the Alliance between the ANC and SACP!
 Forward to People's Power!



COPIES OF THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO SENT MESSAGES OF SUPPORT TO THE ANC INCLUDING THAT OF LOCAL MEMBER, JOHN LANGMORE.

LANGMORE DEFENDS LABOR'S EDUCATION POLICY

In an interview with Woroni, the Labor Party member for the seat of Fraser, Mr John Langmore, strongly defended the Government's Higher Education policy.

Only days before the last Federal Budget when tertiary fees were introduced, the Education Minister told students at the Western Australian Institute of Technology that "we will not impose tuition fees". Woroni questioned Mr Langmore on this broken promise and whether students could now believe Ryan when she promises no real increases in fees. In response,

Mr Langmore said that "you can expect to believe her as you could before the budget".

Langmore conceded that the Higher Education Administration Charge will be increased to keep pace with inflation.

It has been recently reported that the Education Minister is planning to introduce a Graduate Tax whereby people who have passed through universities and colleges will be expected to pay an additional amount of income tax to help pay for their education. Mr Langmore is of the opinion that "for the low cost of education, people should be contributing through their taxes". Or the question of the Graduate Tax Langmore said that Senator Ryan was not planning such a tax but that "it is a possibility".

He described as "not inconsistent" his party's promise to provide greater access to tertiary education and the recent tightening of eligibility requirements for the independent Austudy allowance. A commitment had been given prior to the last election by the Government promising greater student

assistance but eligibility for Austudy was restricted in the recent May mini-budget. Students no longer qualify for the allowance if they have worked for only two of the previous three years.

In an election pamphlet distributed by the Australian Labor Party on university campuses before the last election, Bob Hawke promised that access to universities and colleges of advanced education would be greater under a Labor Government. It was recently revealed, however, that over 13,000 potential students were locked out of higher education even though they had sufficient academic qualifications to gain places.

On broader economic issues, Mr Langmore considered that his Government could take responsibility for the state of the economy. He said that "the Government's unemployment record has been good". The latest Australian Bureau of Statistics figures reveal that in May there were 633,400 people unemployed. This figure is an increase of 41,900 on the same period last year.

Although Australia's inflation rate is four times our major trading partners', Mr Langmore believed that "monetary wages should be increased to keep pace with inflation". He did not consider, however, that a wage price spiral would develop leading to even higher inflation if wages were increased. Langmore thought that wages were playing a "smaller than usual role" in Australia's high inflation rate. Like every other sector of Australian society, inflation is having a crushing effect on the buying power of students' limited income. In addition, high interest rates are restricting student access to funds for lending purposes.

On the subject of wage determination, John Langmore thought that "a centralised system works better". He was also satisfied with Australia's taxation system as "there will be no major reforms" under Labor.

Mr Langmore is looking forward to serve another term as the member for Fraser. Whether or not he will have the opportunity to do so will be revealed on the night of July 11.

Gerard Wheel



Liberal Party Candidate,
Ian Farrow.

Farrow Watchdog against Waste

Woroni editor Stephen Kirchner spoke to the Liberal Party candidate for the seat of Fraser, Mr. Ian Farrow.

WORONI: As a candidate, do you have much time for anything outside politics?

IAN FARROW: I'd have to say that I really don't have time for anything but politics at the moment. However, am a Lieutenant in the Army Reserve, I was formerly with the ANU Company of the Sydney University Regiment. I must admit that I enjoy getting out into the bush on Army Reserve exercises since it is such a complete change from my normal working life. It also helps me to keep reasonably fit and to meet people from a wide range of backgrounds and interests, it also gives me some relief from the world of politics for a while. I'd have to admit that one of my main motivations for enlisting with the Army Reserve was my personal concern with the disgraceful state of Australia's defence forces and the fact that I didn't want to be an 'armchair expert' who lectured others on the need for a stronger defence force without being prepared to do something myself.

As former Captain of the LaTrobe

University Alpine Ski Team, I naturally try to get in a few days each year in the snowfields.

I used to be able to find the time to work on conservation activities such as tree-planting and even the banding of fairy penguins at Phillip Island in Victoria for research purposes. But I must confess that I haven't been doing much of that sort of thing lately.

My musical tastes are fairly varied I would say that the music I listen to the most frequently at the moment is produced by "George Thorogood and the Destroyers," although I still have a soft spot for vintage "Radio Birdman." I occasionally get the time to see some live bands when they get to Canberra.

WORONI: Your campaign leaflet mentions your work with the Waste Watch Committee...

IAN FARROW: Yes, an area of great interest to me is Government Waste - I have worked to assist the Waste Watch Committee in uncovering some of the rorts and scams perpetrated by the Hawke Government, things such as the \$5,000 grant to the PLO, the \$10,000 spent on Builders Laborers Federation muralists and the \$9,000 spent on Kitemakers-in-Residence

are among the bizarre examples of the deliberate waste of taxpayers money that I have found. Quite honestly, I could go on for hours with government waste horror stories, talking about such things as the \$12,000 spent by the Government on translating Bob Hawke's biography into Japanese. Locally, the Womens Centre in the ACT received a grant of over \$145,000 for a licensed coffee shop; the Womens Centre is also the home of the Womens Electoral Lobby and the Womens Liberation Movement.

WORONI: What are your views on the financing of tertiary education?

IAN FARROW: It is the policy of the Liberal Party to phase in a system of Higher Education Scholarships which would be redeemable at any tertiary institution in Australia and cover the full cost of tuition. The system would not affect those students who are currently enrolled in a course, they will be able to complete their courses on the existing funding basis. It is not a question of changing the rules midstream, which is what Education Minister Senator Ryan has done to students with the imposition of the \$250 Higher Education Administration Charge. Higher education institutions would be required to give priority acceptance to the Scholarship holders. In addition, the tertiary institutions would be able to offer places to students who were not awarded Scholarships on any basis that they saw fit. Students attending tertiary institutions without a Scholarship would also be able to earn a Scholarship on the basis of their performance.

WORONI: Do you pay much attention to student events at ANU?

IAN FARROW: Yes, as someone who believes that tertiary institutions have an influence through the war of ideas on the long-term direction of our society, I still have an interest in student affairs.

WORONI: Do you see much future for the ALP in student politics?

IAN FARROW: If the ALP students at ANU can keep their organization out of the control of the extreme Left, I believe that there may be some room for co-operation and dialogue with the Liberals. After all, over ninety percent of all students would vote for either the Liberal Party or the ALP at a Federal Election. The ALP and the ALP students can't really work out what they stand for Under Hawke and Keating, the old Socialist Objective of the ALP appears to have been quite properly thrown into the ideological dustbin and the ALP appears to have no qualms about hitting sections of the community whose votes they believe they can take for granted. The decision to sell uranium to France and the \$250 Higher Education Administration Charge are excellent examples of this ALP logic. When the ALP quite deservedly loses this Federal Election because of their high taxes, high inflation and gross economic mismanagement they will probably spend years navel-gazing in the political wilderness trying to work out what they stand for. They will eventually have to decide whether they are going to be a socialist party, a social democratic party or a pro-capitalist party like the US Democratic Party.

WORONI: Aside from the important economic issues in the Federal Election campaign, what other issues are of interest to you?

IAN FARROW: I am interested in foreign affairs and defence issues in addition to the questions of taxation, Labor's assault on living standards, the size of Government, trade union power and the general state of the Australian economy. I have often had to debate those in the so-called 'peace movement' or 'White Flag Brigade' as I sometimes call them, over defence and foreign affairs issues. They tend to see the countries which support individual freedom and free enterprise as the principle sources of 'world evil,' and the totalitarian Communist Bloc regimes as innocent bystanders. It's pretty rare to hear of anybody trying to cross the Berlin Wall from West to East; in the Western community of nations we don't build walls to imprison our own citizens.

WORONI: Ian, I understand that you were a student in Melbourne for a number of years and among other things you are a veteran of student affairs?

IAN FARROW: Yes, I was heavily involved in student affairs at LaTrobe University in Melbourne, being elected for a couple of years on the Students Representative Council, including one year as SRC President. However, I think that many of my major achievements at LaTrobe in student politics were achieved after my term as SRC President, in particular referendums of students organised by myself which sought to have the Editors of the campus newspaper *Rabelais* directly elected by the students and a reform of the SRC electoral system in an attempt to make it more representative through a preferential voting system. I also take some pride in the role I played in organizing the destabilisation and destruction of an extreme Leftist-dominated SRC in the early 1980's, a move which was essential to the smooth introduction of the democratic reforms.

WORONI: Were you involved in any of the debates about the future of the Australian Union of Students?

IAN FARROW: I was also active with a number of other students from both sides of the mainstream political spectrum in the national campaign to destroy the unrepresentative, marxist-dominated Australian Union of Students (AUS). It was an organization that patently failed as an education lobby, was ignored by politicians and education bureaucrats and generally reviled by the average student but did its best to strut the international stage. Support, both moral and financial, for terrorist organisations used to be the stock in trade of the AUS foreign policy - every time I see one of the Bangsa Moro terrorists who oppose Cory Aquino's administration in the Philippines, I can't help but remember that the AUS fees that was forced to pay probably helped to buy their weapons or camouflage fatigues.

WORONI: What about voluntary membership of the AUS?

IAN FARROW: I doubt whether many students would have joined an organization like AUS if membership had been voluntary. Voluntary membership would have at least kept the organisation honest. The University Vice-Chancellors used to effectively act as the shop-stewards for an undemocratic so-called 'union.' I went on record at the peak of the anti-AUS campaign as saying that "when the AUS is finally dead and buried there will probably be a queue of students to dance on its grave." While the AUS managed to linger on for a few years it finally sank without a trace in 1984 taking an unknown amount of compulsorily extorted student money with it.

State of the Union Address

Here is another short report on what is happening in the Union. A lot has happened since the last *Woroni*.

NEW NEWSPAPER ON CAMPUS

Personally, I think *Woroni* is on average extremely boring and a waste of time and money. It is simply a mouthpiece for various political views which is paid for by students - essentially a free propaganda outlet for student politicians. There are some other inclusions such as an occasional mention of Union entertainment or sport or a magazine style article, but basically it is 90% politics. So the Union and the Sports Union have got together to produce *Sullivan's Reach*. It is an apolitical newspaper with interesting news about what goes on campus and the printing is paid for by advertising. The next edition of *Sullivan's Reach* will be coming out early second semester.

UNION REFURBISHMENTS

By the time you read this the Union will have appointed a project manager for the works and may have all the government approvals necessary for the work. From here there will soon be some building and the long awaited shopping mall should be the first part of the new Union to arrive. Apparently a petition to stop the plans is being circulated. This petition is a waste of time as it is

founded on misinformation and ignores the fact that the current

Board was elected overwhelmingly on a policy of doing exactly what it is doing in the plans. The membership has already decided it wants an upgraded Union and a shopping mall.

"STUDENTS TO SAVE THE UNION"

Unfortunately, their extremely well advertised meeting failed to obtain a quorum with only 45 out of 5,000 students attending. A number of those attending were in support of the Union plans. Thus, the meeting backfired and became another overwhelming endorsement of the Union Board's plans for the building.

The three page article on the Union in the last *Woroni* was factually incorrect, misleading and misrepresented the Board's policies. It referred to a survey conducted by the university's statistician as inaccurate, it claimed the Union disagreed with its architect by quoting from a letter which referred to a different plan than the \$1.5 million one we followed and claimed the Board had not consulted students when consultation has been going on for over a year as initiated by the previous Chairman. Frankly, I think the article is not worth answering as it is based on lies, but I do think that *Woroni* should not publish articles which are so obviously rubbish.

MONORAIL

A past letter in *Woroni* suggested the Union should obtain a monorail and casino. Both ideas seemed good ideas to me, but unfortunately casinos are not legal in the ACT. I am trying for the monorail anyway as can be seen from the accompanying letters. The Union cannot afford the proposed monorail unless it is financed by a 100% grant, so this is the only offer I am prepared to accept.

DEFAMATION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

A publication and poster put around the ANU campus have grossly defamed both myself and the Deputy Chairman, Peter Phelps. Peter and I intend to pursue the matter to its final solution in the Supreme Court of the ACT.

Best wishes for an enjoyable holiday and good luck in your exams.

Bob Wheeldon
Chairman



6th May 1987

Mr Jim Kirk,
Chairman,
Australian Bicentennial Authority;
GPO Box AUS 1988;
SYDNEY, NSW, 2001

Dear Mr Kirk,

On behalf of the Australian National University Union I write to apply for a Bicentennial grant to put a monorail on campus.

The Union now has a policy of being the best in the world and I feel a monorail would certainly put us a cut above other campuses. Such a monorail would connect the Union building with all Departments, Research Schools and Halls and Colleges. I estimate such a monorail would cost about \$50 Million, but I am sure most students would enjoy it.

I sincerely hope you can help us in this venture.

Yours sincerely,

Bob Wheeldon
BOB WHEELDON
CHAIRMAN, UNION BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Rel: RBM/vle

11 May 1987

Mr Bob Wheeldon
Chairman
Union Board of Management
Australian National University Union
GPO Box 4
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Mr Wheeldon,

I have been asked to reply to your letter of 6 May 1987 in which you apply for a Bicentennial grant to put a monorail on campus.

The type of proposal that you are suggesting is outside the resources of this Authority. A copy of your letter will be sent to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and the Commonwealth Department of Education.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Maher
R B MAHER
Deputy Chief Executive



The
Australian
Bicentennial
Authority
88 George Street
Sydney NSW
GPO Box AUS 1988
Sydney 2001
Phone (02) 236 1988
Telex AA 121988
FAX (02) 234 6761



A.N.U. UNION	
File No.	15 MAY 1987
Society	
For Action	R.W.
Completed	

Ryan Slams Oz Post

Geoffrey Ryan

Friedman's analysis of the US Post Office problems is equally pertinent to Australia Post (AP). He seeks to explain the behaviour of the Post Office through the incentives presented to it by its regulatory environment, which is very similar to that faced by AP. If you want the Post Office to be inefficient and backward, he says, then make it a publicly owned monopoly with a legal immunity from competition. To criticise it for failing to act in any other way is as helpful or as reasonable as criticising a cat for not barking. And if you want it to change its behaviour, you cannot hope to succeed by tinkering with it within its existing regulatory and ownership regime, any more than you can get a leopard to change its spots. You must reform its environment, presenting it with incentives to be progressive and cost efficient, thus changing it into a different beast altogether.

Major criticisms that have been made of Australia Post include:

- i) High Prices, Poor Service, Inefficiency, Industrial Disruption and Cost Padding
- ii) Discriminatory Politicised Pricing (Cross-Subsidisation)
- iii) Technological Backwardness/ Hostility to New Technology

Dealing with each in turn:

- i) High Prices, Poor Service, Inefficiency, Industrial Disruption and Cost-Padding

In the decade since AP's inception, the real cost of postal charges has risen. This is despite a reduction in service quality (stopping Saturday opening of Post Offices, ceasing twice daily deliveries, reducing post box numbers, etc.) and a (possibly spurious) rise in productivity. However, AP has not been hugely profitable. Especially when one considers the Commission's exemption from all taxes and its low-interest capital advance from the Government, AP's operating surpluses (and, in some years, deficits), do not appear to indicate huge monopoly profits.

Rising prices, declining service and continued "reasonable" profitability together provide considerable indirect evidence of inefficiency, complemented by considerable direct evidence of inefficiency.

Australia Post has also been prone to frequent and prolonged industrial dispute, which has probably contributed to overstaffing, excessive wage increases and overtime abuse.

How can these problems be explained by Australia Post's regulatory and ownership regime?

Australia Post's standard mail monopoly explains many of the above problems, as it gives Australia Post the power to generate monopoly profits by restricting output and raising prices. However, Australia Post's status as a nationalised industry make large formal

accounting profits politically unacceptable (although, given Telecom's experience, this must be doubtful). Because of this, and because of the complacency induced by their legal monopoly protection, Australia Post's management has little incentive to either minimise short run costs or to make investment decisions most likely to minimise long run costs. The mere existence of the monopoly is likely to have negative implications for efficiency.

The situation of public ownership is likely to further exacerbate inefficiency. This is likely to further weaken the will of management to contain costs by excluding them from benefitting from the increased monopoly profits that would 'normally' be the alternative. Through cost-padding, however, management may be able to extract benefits for themselves (in the form of better conditions, easier duties, etc.).



The private interest theory suggests that major beneficiaries from Australia Post's profit earning potential are more likely to be its workers and management a cohesive, informed and concentrated group, and not its 'owners', a diffuse, unorganised and uninformed group. Extracted through the threat and use of industrial action, unionised labour can extract in the form of restrictive work practices, higher pay, over-staffing, etc. a good deal of the organisation's profits. Such profit-taking through inflation of the cost structure is 'second-best' and thus generates welfare losses. While the recipients of the transfers would no doubt prefer a direct transfer of income, ceteris paribus, 'cost-padding' has the advantage of keeping the transfers disguised.

(ii) Discriminatory and Politicised Pricing

Australia Post's two main cross-subsidies, the standard cross-Australia postal charge and the registered publication concession, both favour rural users.

Cross subsidisation, in which users of certain services are overcharged in order to provide users of other services with service at below cost, is bad from an economic efficiency point of view. Australia Post's cross-subsidy also appears hard to justify from an equity point of view, since it involves taxing urban people to subsidise farmers. And Independent of its equity value, the transfer involved could be achieved more efficiently with direct transfer through tax concessions or the like.

Standard pricing of heterogeneous services can only be justified on a strictly economic basis if the costs of instituting a price regime which more closely reflects costs exceed the benefits from so doing.

This certainly does not appear to be the case for Australia Post. A two tier (country and city) mail system has existed previously in this country, and there appears to be no administrative reason why it should not exist again. Australia Post's parcel service has an eighteen zone parcel service. It is pertinent to ask why Australia Post does not also use its parcel service to cross-subsidise. The answer might be that in the parcel service Australia Post faces private sector competition in a contestable, competitive market. Were it to cross-subsidise in this environment, private sector operators would take away the over-charged routes from AP, leaving it with only the loss-making, subsidised routes.

The private interest theory would explain this as another example of a concentrated interest (the 'rural lobby') benefitting through the political process at the expense of a more diffuse group (city-dwellers). The move from a 22c standard charge to a 20c-city/29c-country regime advocated by the Bradley report indicates the comparatively large (and hence worth defending) benefit to the rural lobby and the correspondingly small (and hence not worth getting too excited about) impost on city users. Again, a direct transfer, while preferable per se, would be too obvious and hence politically unacceptable.

iii) Technological Backwardness

Australia Post has a history of opposition to new technology with its first response to an innovation in its field being to attempt to suppress it, and its second being to control it. This happened in the nineteenth century with the telephone and telegraphy, and is happening currently as Australia seeks to extend its involvement in and control over electronic mail.



An explanation for this can be found in the incentives facing monopolies. Firstly, monopolies tend to become complacent and lethargic, and hence to have a less than urgent attitude to the most effective implementation of the latest technology. Secondly, new technology can be a positive threat to them. The security of their profits (explicit or implicit) depend on the continuation of their monopoly power. New technological developments which offer substitute services outside the legal ambit of the monopoly threaten the strength of the monopoly and hence the continuation of the benefits. The vested interests who benefit from the monopoly thus have an incentive to frustrate this new technology or bring it under their control. And while monopolies may indirectly promote some interest in technology as 'technological playthings', this is unlikely to direct investment towards maximising efficiency.

Policy Implications

Since AP's major problems can be attributed to its public ownership and legal monopoly, the best policy response would be to remedy these features by deregulating and possibly privatising Australia Post.

For the entire postal industry to be a single natural monopoly, it must exhibit both economies of scale and of scope. In order to warrant Government intervention, it must, in addition, either be uncontestable to a significant degree or have such large economies of scale that the Ramsay pricing outcome is significantly different from the MC=MR optimum. Needless to say, the requirement for some Government involvement does not automatically involve complete Government ownership and control. Neither does the need to continue AP's cross subsidies, which could be achieved more efficiently (and less clandestinely) by direct transfers and just as effectively by private operators provided with appropriate government taxes or subsidies. Nor does the problems of international mail,

Even if all the above conditions are satisfied, and a single government-owned monopoly is at least as good as the next best alternative, almost no conceivable set of circumstances justifies a legal immunity from competition. If Australia Post was a natural monopoly, then it would not need its monopoly further guaranteed by law. And to the extent that Australia Post is not a natural monopoly, the threat of competition promotes efficiency, contains excess profits, and discourages cross-subsidisation and hence should not be further restricted by legislation

While some of Australia Post's activities appear to have economies of scale, whether these economies of scale are sufficient to justify a single operator (i.e. whether they are not exhausted within the scale of the market) is by no means clear. The Bradley Report was sceptical as to the importance of economies of scale in Australia Post's operations, and referred to American studies which discounted the importance of scale economies in the US Post Office. The Treasury submission gave qualified recognition to possible local delivery and mail sorting natural monopolies, but considered these economies to be, respectively, weak in most cases and exhausted at relatively low levels. However, Treasury felt that Australia Post would still remain the sole carrier of standard mail in a deregulated environment. It is possible that some of Australia Post's competitive advantage due to its established presence in the market is being obscured by inefficiencies promoted by the current regulatory environment.

The Bradley Report gave short shrift to the idea of pervasive economies of scope in AP's activities, and suggested that they might be better thought of as a conglomerate of independent activities than as a unified and mutually reinforcing whole. While certain of Australia Post's activities have economies of scope (counter services being a good example), it is doubtful that these economies are so large as to completely overwhelm any potential competition. Other activities (e.g. the courier service) are largely separate from other activities and thus have little potential for economies of scope.

Even if all of AP's activities did exhibit economies of scale, this would not necessarily be a problem for economic efficiency so long as the industry was contestable. Provided the scale economies were not great, the resultant Ramsay equilibrium would closely approximate the optimal allocation, to which in any case it could be extended by multipart pricing (if feasible) or Government subsidies (if justified).

Many of AP's activities are well contested. The Courier Service Money Order, Agency Services, Intelpost and E-Post all face considerable competition, direct or indirect, actual or potential, from the private sector.

The standard mail area is slightly more problematic. Its large capital outlays and associated sunk costs give

AP a considerable edge over potential competitors. Assuming that AP does possess sufficient economies of scale to maintain its monopoly without legal protection, might contestability here be insufficient to force AP to behave in a socially desirable manner?

There are two reasons to suspect not. Firstly, the standard mail service while

treated as a homogenous whole by AP's cross-subsidising prices contains a number of different markets. It is divided geographically (city and country). The natural monopoly for city mail appears weak to non-existent leaving any problems of non-contestability in the bush. The market is also differentiated by product characteristics (speed, security, convenience cost). AP's monopoly could therefore be concealing a multiplicity of markets the servicing of some of which is likely to be quite independent of economies of scale. Secondly, technological developments and innovations are weakening the technological base for any natural monopoly enjoyed by AP. Developments such as document exchanges and electronic mail are reducing the huge capital costs required to set up a competitive mail network and increasing the contestability of the mail industry.

Hence, there appears to be no convincing case for continued Government involvement in the postal industry, which should be deregulated (and hence indirectly privatised) immediately, and quite possibly directly privatised as well.



Marmaduke Rides Again!

Strine is presently gripped by Budget fever. The Strine Labouring Party Treasurer has just delivered his "\$4bn" in "cuts", while 40% of Strine inhabitants claim not to have been affected, so they can't have been very deep. Meanwhile, the Labouring Party's Young Turk groups have been busy running around and covering up all their posters attacking the Liberty Party for threatening to cut the dole for under 18s. Just be thankful your not a shit-shoveller for the Strine Labouring Party.

At our very own Nationalised University, the Cream Bun Dispensary is about lay down its own budget. Now being a student in the Faculty for the Deification of Adam Smith, I propose to offer an analysis of the Dispensary Budget for Financial Year 1987-88.

Let's start with the balance sheet: (\$=cream bun)

So little has changed from the last budget. The only new feature is the restoration of funding for Boilersuits on Campus. Lucky, pre-budget speculators will have bought up big on boilersuits and sprycans, as they are surely going to undergo an increase in demand and subsequent price rise this year.

Breaking up the sundaries, Regional Subversion covers just about all activities on campus. They include Gestetner and copying facilities for unionists on strike at the Student Services Corporation, to publicise their cause, printing

Income	
Theft by Vice-Chancellor and University Council from students	\$100,000
Ad hoc grants from Eastern Bloc embassies	\$ 10,000
Other sundary misappropriations	\$5,000
Total	\$115,000
Expenditure	
Self-perpetuating bureaucracy	\$ 60,000
Regional Subversion	\$5,000
National Subversion	\$5,000
International Subversion	\$5,000
Marxist-Lesbian Subversion	
(to Boilersuits on Campus)	\$8,000
Reeducation Week Allowance	\$5,000
Reeducation Week Handbook Allowance	\$2,000
Pravda, student newspaper	\$10,000
Coffee and Iced-Vovos for Leftists	\$1,000
Leftie President's Pocket Money	\$14,000
Total	\$115,000

anti-Corporation propaganda, leaflets publicising Leftist motions at Dispensary meetings (or opposition to Liberty Club motions) and cult of personality campaigns to raise the profile of Dispensary President, Katherine the Great.

National Subversion includes junkets to various Leftist conferences around the country and Anti-Freebie Tax Coalition meetings, rallies outside the National Assembly to protest whatever there is to protest a the time and producing anti-Labouring Party and anti-Liberty Party propaganda for the education of the student masses, instilling correct-line proletarian consciousness.

International Subversion includes various grants to the domestic branches of overseas terrorist organisations such as the African Necklacing Coterie, and other expenditure in line with proletarian internationalism.

If you don't like the way your money is spent, then stiff cheese is available in the Union Shop for an outrageous price.

"Marmaduke"



A Liberals' Liberal

The Liberal Party stands for individualism, the Labor Party for collectivism. Because of our commitment to personal liberty, democracy is one of the cornerstones of our philosophy.

This is no reason for a bout of Liberal back-slapping. Cleaving to democracy as to motherhood will do nothing, in itself, for our philosophical integrity or electoral relevance. We must appreciate those aims we seek to achieve through democracy, and question the consistency of our other policies with them. We must have a coherent, unifying philosophy.

Our support for democracy stems from the Genesis of the Party. The Liberal Party was formed by Menzies as a coalition of people aligned against Labor, socialism and communism. It was a party of reaction, defending highly valued social institutions — individual freedom, personal responsibility and initiative, and democracy — from the encroaching collectivist ideology promoted by a spectrum that ranged from ALP Fabians, through the Communist Party of Australia all the way to Moscow.

The Liberal Party saw the dangers to social institutions and economic freedom contained in the "social democratic" policies of the ALP. It saw, too, the dangers to personal freedom of communist governments. Against economic collectivism and political totalitarianism, the Liberal marshalled individualism and democracy. The spirit of the movement was eloquently captured by the man whose spirit was so fundamental to it, Sir Robert Gordon Menzies, "In a vision of the future, I see the individual and his encouragement and recognition as the prime motive force for the building of a better world." (1)

But the Liberals could not then, as they cannot now, simply prescribe a shot of individualism as the cure for all the world's problems. To reflect the hopes of Australians, the Liberals had to address themselves to the issues of social justice and responsibility.

This was the beginning of the Liberal schizophrenia. On the one hand, the party had the core of a consistent anti-Labor philosophy the enhancement of personal liberty and the promotion of individual responsibility. On the other hand, the prevailing intellectual climate, dominated by the likes of H.C. "Nugget" Coombs, held that these ideals were incompatible with a just distribution of society's wealth.

Liberty and the freedom to choose, were not enough in themselves. As R.H. Tawney said, the poor man is not free to dine at the Ritz.

Although they perceived the threat to economic freedom of socialism, and behind it the totalitarian threat of communism, the Liberal Party became small "l" liberal, adopting a fair measure of socialist policies in education, health, social security and elsewhere, in order to be "progressive".

Therein lies the schizophrenia. The Liberal Party in one breath warns of the dangers of socialism and extols the virtues of personal liberty, but with the next embraces socialism as the means to a better society.

This contradiction raises burning issues for the Liberals. The Party's commitment to democracy is unshakeable — it is the cornerstone of its anti-totalitarian beginnings. But while the issue of how Government should be run unites Liberals, the issue of what Government ought to do divides us.

The schizophrenia this big government/small government dichotomy engendered in us from the beginning is with us today with the "wets" and the "dries".

The debate within Liberalism is about whether socialist policies offer a means to a fairer and better society, and whether such measures are consistent with the preservation of personal freedom. This is what the "wets" and the "dries" argue about.



Are socialist policies always antagonistic to personal freedom, or are they in appropriate doses compatible or even complementary? And even if socialist policies do involve some loss of liberty, can they be justified by promoting the common good or building a better society?

The wet position has been eloquently expressed by John Wheeldon, former ALP senator and now the neo-conservative Associate Editor of "The Australian", who is highly regarded by many "wets" as a "true liberal".

"I am not convinced that a return to the market economy will mean a golden age is just round the corner. My own view is that the best sort of society is one where there is a maximum amount of political freedom, and that this does not preclude a substantial measure of governmental action including government ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange." (2)

The dries retort the social planning is inherently antagonistic to freedom. The losses of freedom involved cannot be justified as being necessary to improve social welfare, since socialism is inferior to the market economy in providing them.

In pursuing what could be described as a liberal social democratic philosophy in the post-war period, the Liberal Party has either overseen a considerable extension of State activity. Government activity has been extended in the important areas of health, education and social welfare, and consolidated in postal services, telecommunications, many other industries. In addition, general government regulation of the economy and protection of certain groups within it has expanded.

All of these reforms were ushered in with high hopes. The welfare state, it was hoped, would allow the productivity of the capitalist system to be harnessed to benefit those unfairly treated

by it. Important industries transferred to public ownership, would be able to service broader social goals rather than the narrow god of profit.

Many of these bright early hopes are now badly tarnished. Rather than attracting praise socialised institutions (including the health and education systems and large parts of the transport and communications industries) have been increasingly criticised for growing inefficiency, irrelevance, backwardness and general ossification. They are suffering from hardening of the arteries.

Equally disappointing has been the welfare state. Far from eradicating or ameliorating poverty, it seems to have in many cases entrenched it. It fails to reach many of those most in need of it, while others, with no moral claim to it, are adept at ripping it off. The system is riddled with poverty traps, which prevent people from lifting themselves out of poverty by withdrawing social security benefits almost as quickly as (and sometimes even faster than) new income can be earned.

Starry-eyed Fabians speak of the need for a social security safety net. Tight-fisted Tories grumble that the safety net tends to become a hammock. The reality is that it often becomes a net trapping people in poverty, rather than preventing them falling into it.

In addition, the growth of the welfare state has weakened other social institutions. Dole for children and pensions for single parents subsidises family breakdown. By seeking (and often failing) to improve the condition of disadvantaged groups in society, the welfare state has produced a perverse array of incentives which actually swell the ranks of the disadvantaged

The disappointing results of this move from individualism to socialism raises two questions for democracy. Firstly, how has the democracy affected these developments? Why has the democratic process of government, through which these reforms were introduced, not forced them to be truer to their original aims?

Secondly, how have these developments affected democracy? What have been the implications for personal freedom of growing government?

Our system of representative democracy has allowed socialist remedies to go off track because it is not perfect. As Winston Churchill once said, "... democracy is the worst form of government, apart from all the others." (3) Democracy has many faults and flaws. Compassionate and responsible public policy making requires their recognition.

One fault of democracy is the way it favours vested interests. Despite the conventional wisdom that democracy allows the majority to triumph over the minority, in practice, the reverse is often true. Small vested interests benefit at the public expense through the democratic process. Because they can mobilise lobbying efforts and deliver a cohesive bundle of voting support to politicians, vested interests can extract benefits from democratically-elected politicians. And because the costs (whether it is higher clothing prices because of continued textile protection or higher taxes because of grants for BLF poets) are spread so thinly across the entire community, resistance from the community is unlikely to be feasible.

To think of this triumph of the small, united and informed groups over the large, diffuse and uninformed general public as the triumph of David over Goliath is to give it undeserved moral overtones. Better to think of it as a group of self-interested Lilliputians exploiting an unaware Gulliver.

This explains why socialist prescriptions for social problems have proved so disappointing. People have no choice when it comes to paying taxes for social welfare or Medicare, or paying for the public school system, the universities or Australia Post or Telecom. It is denied them either by legislation which enforces taxes on them, or bans all other potential competitors. Because people cannot control the school or hospital system by exercising choice amongst alternatives to find a school or hospital which best suits them, they must seek to control them indirectly via the democratic process. But the users of these services are a diffuse, uninformed group. The suppliers, however, are few, cohesive and informed. Hence, organisations like Telecom are organised more for the benefit of staff than customers. The staff can extract considerable per capita benefits for themselves at a much smaller per capita cost to the community and lobby strenuously to defend their private interests (e.g., easier more remunerative and more secure conditions of work) against the public interest (better schools, buses or hospitals). Any politician bold enough to reform any of the innumerable vested interests riddling our society would produce per capita savings for the community so small he would be unlikely to attract their attention, let alone their support. He would certainly, however, lose the support of the vested interest involved.

This underlies the current move towards corporatism in Australia. When the way to prosperity is via extracting favours from government community expense, it makes sense to organise into coalitions and lobby strenuously for political patronage.

The people who lose out in this process are the most underprivileged, because they are the least organised. The poor and needy are unlikely to have the skills or resources to organise and prevent vested interests gaining at their expense. Thus, the poor in Australia are forced to pay, via taxation, for often dreadful public schools, our increasingly ramshackle hospital system, the university education of rich parents' children, the Rolls Royces of textile manufacturers and Mr Al Grassby's ties. Those most in need of maximum freedom to use such resources as they have, are least capable of preventing their expropriation by vested interests.

REACTIONARIES AND REVOLUTIONARIES: EXTREMIST ELEMENTS AND THE DANGER TO SOCIETY

In a society like Australia there are a great number of personal freedoms and ready access by individuals to the courts and the media issues of politics, religion and business are frequently at the forefront of the public mind. Reactionaries and revolutionaries alike seek to influence and manipulate Australian Public Opinion. Often these prophets will appear in times of great economic stress, social upheaval and political change promising solutions. These soothsayers invariably invoke some form of moral cloak against criticism in order to safeguard their arguments. Immediately this should reveal the defect in thinking of the extremes. There is a useful, albeit limited role for the extremes in Australian society. They are the cutting edge for the ideas. Generally there are two varieties who can be classified on the basis of their offerings.

British freedom was reduced when the government banned Winston Churchill from the BBC, an organisation all Britons are forced to pay for, though many do not want to, from 1933 to 1939. Australian freedom was similarly reduced when John Hyde was banned from the ABC in 1984 under pressure from Labor minister, John Dawkins. Certainly, freedom was reduced less than in the USSR, where political pressure from Mr Gorbachev can have Anatoly Scharansky or Bob Hawke excised from the pages of Pravda. But, the difference is a matter of degree, not direction.



WET BUSTERS

As well as entrenching vested interests, the growth of government in a democratic society also has implications for personal freedom. A substantive and growing body of opinion holds that competitive capitalism combined with democratic government is the best protector of freedom and, conversely, that the extension of government crimps liberty. Indeed, the actions of many government institutions arguably restrict freedom in the same way that freedom is crushed in totalitarian communist societies.

High taxation has reduced freedom in Australia. With more of Australia's shrinking wealth directed towards the expanding state, less is available for use by private citizens. Since one thing private citizens spend money and time on is public political debate, the growth of government is indirectly but effectively muting this activity. Karl Marx was only able to publicize his views because Prussian industrialists were prepared to buck state censorship and finance papers he edited and, because the industrialist Frederick Engels was prepared to

support him while he wrote 'Das Kapital'. Bigger government means fewer patrons of political causes. Had Marx been born in modern-day Russia, where almost all resources are controlled by the State and therefore only available to apologists and propagandists for the status quo, he would almost certainly have never been heard.

The growth of the state thus limits liberty. Some trade-offs of liberty might be acceptable, in exchange for genuinely worthwhile social change. But liberty-lessening socialistic experiments often cannot fairly claim to have met this criterion.

This does not mean Liberals should abandon the welfare state. It does mean we should do two things.

Firstly, we should promote competitive capitalism as an alternative to socialism. By promoting the dispersion and decentralisation of power, capitalism is a powerful preserver of liberty. By providing opportunity and incentive, it is a powerful engine against poverty. Through its reinforcement of traditional institutions, such as the family, it is a compassionate provider of welfare. Ronald Reagan grasped this when he made his tax reform bill so bold that it swept away selfish vested interests and sold it as an anti-poverty device which removed the tax yoke from six million "working poor". We should grasp it, too.

Secondly, we should extend the State only cautiously, aware of its ability to produce unjust results from just intentions, and force it to meet the needs of the underprivileged by enhancing their choice. Education vouchers, which give poor people more control over the state school system by widening their choice of schools, are an example of welfare improving choice.

This will work wonders for our philosophical integrity and electoral relevance. If we continue to grudgingly adopt the socialist prescriptions, we risk being seen by the electorate as a more tight-fisted, less compassionate version of the Labor Party. When she was a Democrat, the prominent American neo-Conservative, Jeane Kirkpatrick, lampooned Republicans as tight-fisted accountants, more concerned with balancing the budget in the name of fiscal prudence rather than opening the coffers for the sake of social justice. If we continue to edge towards socialism from stage right, we risk losing both direction and support.

Rather than being a party of reaction, we should become one of progression. While avoiding doctrinaire advocacy of laissez-faire like the plague, we should set and address the issues and vigorously promote our liberal solutions to them. This is the formula for a lasting return to government and victory in the battle of ideas.

I think it would have met with the approval of Sir Robert Menzies, who once said, "in my mind, the chief objective of an Opposition should be to make the voters feel that the Opposition, in both personnel and ideas, is as different as possible. All governments in time begin to decay; people begin to feel that a change would do no harm. But they need to see the nature of the change, to find themselves confronted by a choice, a clear choice between differences." (4)

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- (1) "We Believe", Liberal Party Secretariat, Canberra 1986.
- (2) John Wheeldon, "The Problems of the ALP", Quadrant, March 1982.
- (3) Speech to House of Commons, 11 November 1947.
- (4) Colin Bingham, ed. "Wit and Wisdom", Melbourne 1982. p.37.

Geoffrey Ryan

time and effort goes into the presentation of them rather than the substance of the proposition. Individuals have to answer questions of society for themselves and not let the radicals and reactionaries play upon their innate dispositions. Examine the substance rather than the show.

Often adverse comment is made against people who predominantly examine the society in which they live, they are accused of bias. The primary reason for this is that it is their own society that they know the best. For example, Australians are better qualified to criticise their own country, and the Western world from which most of their heritage stems, than say the USSR. This does not mean that we should avoid passing judgement on regimes which use the technicalities of international law to occupy foreign states or aid 'freedom fighters' around the world any more than we should avoid embarrassing our allies.

The truth often hurts but hypocrisy is worse. Hypocrisy means failure, or failure to stand for the principles that our society believes in.

It is for this reason that Australians should once again be looking for consensus rather than dissent. Criticisms should be given if they are valid enough to promote some positive, acceptable changes to the country. Ideas can be adapted or adopted from the extremes without the whole ideological baggage. That has been one of the outstanding features of the Australian society. Let's not have dissent for dissent's sake. If we are to forge a new society then the sophisticated intolerances which are widely held have to be challenged. We must not gag the divisive elements of our society, stifle debate and discussion, ignore ideas of value or throw out the extremist elements. In fact they should be recognised and constrained for the harmony of the community. This is the responsibility of the Public. Do we go forward? Australia cannot retreat into the past! C. Lawrence

Steve Bennett.

Country Road's Path to Success

The Australian man's dream, someone once observed, isn't so much success. What really appeals is to do our own thing: to feel free and have success at the same time.

Steve Bennett, founder of and driving force behind the Country Road label, is as near the perfect example as you'd hope to find.

"Basically I started the business with an idea," he says. "That idea was motivated, not by self-interest, but by being able to make clothes that I'd like to wear."

"There were certain things that I personally liked. Most of the business has been generated by self-satisfaction. A bit of England in it, a bit of America, suited to Australia. I like to think they're clothes that aren't obvious — I can't stand pretentious clothing."

Bennett, softly spoken and matter-of-

tion for the Country Road style. Bennett's own background has been the touchstone for every stage of the company's development.

He wasn't exactly underprivileged — educated at Melbourne's Wesley College, son of a man with financial expertise in the fashion business — but he certainly learnt the business from the ground up.

In his own words, having "performed dismally" at university, he came into the fashion world at a very low level. From the mid-1960s to the early 1970s he worked as a salesman for several Melbourne fashion houses. Later, from choice, he worked on a factory floor and was game enough to ask all the questions that "made an absolute fool of myself".

As a result: "I had a basic understanding of things I liked, what fabrics I liked, the colours I liked, what things I admired."

"Australian men have a far greater appreciation of what we stand for. It depends on pure fibre, wool and cotton, and on good manufacture."

fact about his company's achievements, epitomises everything his clothes stand for. He's at ease with international concepts, respectful of tradition, quintessentially Australian.

Country Road is heading toward a \$100 million business, with around 70 retail outlets in addition to its substantial wholesale contracts. In its 1.6 ha Collingwood headquarters on the banks of the Yarra in Melbourne, Bennett directs the efforts of some 800 employees around the country.

However, 'big' business is the last of his objectives. "The only time I get the feeling of size is when we screw it up," he says. "We run a very horizontal business. We spend a lot of time talking, we laugh, we see films — that's the sort of forum." And from this responsiveness to real life, real people, springs the inspira-

He also discovered the practical secrets of how good clothes are made.

Country Road today is part of an international trend toward quality, longevity and an intelligent development of classic styles.

Says Bennett, "We don't have logos on our clothing — I'm not a big logo person. I'd like to see everyone wearing khaki trousers, chambrayed blue shirts, navy jackets — reckon they'd look terrific. I like the way the Americans, the Italians, and now the Japanese, have picked up the classic elements in English dressing and have made them live. The Japanese are on a real high at the moment. The Americans have that East Side, Boston look. Everyone calls them yuppie clothes but they're clothes that are easy to wear."

Australian men have played their part in this clothing revival. "After the war we

just went in a hole," says Bennett. "Now Australian men have a far greater appreciation of what we stand for. They're more value conscious, for reasons other than price. They appreciate neutrals like the stones and khaki with their tremendous longevity because you can wear anything with them. And they appreciate the quality."

"There are aspects in men's clothing apart from style. Shape has become very important; the size of the shirt or sweater, the 'touch' — the sort of finish you put on the shirt or the sweater. We're very instant — stone-washing and laundering have given us the ability to really make ready-to-wear men's clothes. You used to have to have a pair of jeans for eight years before they looked any bloody good."

"Colour is something else that we relate to. I have a particular liking for rich, clean colours. I get very testy on acid pastels. Some people might think our colours are dreary, the olives and the rich navys — but I don't find them dreary if you mix them up, particularly with white. The joy for me is that you can lay down a set of colours that you love."

Bennett is more than ready to give credit to others who've helped him along the way. Trent Nathan's early influence was an inspiration; his family has been a financial and practical help; his wife Pam "shoots from the hip and seems to sum things up a lot better than most"; his current team including Murray Hey and Sue Vesey are day-to-day stalwarts.

Travel is an inspiration too.

"The Italian sense of colour and style is always tremendously stimulating. Paris disappoints me: I can't track great inspiration there. But London gives me so much — I just buzz. It's the traditional side. I like the disciplines there."

"In America I find the enterprise stimulating. They battle each other and they want to do better. Japan's the same. They throw challenges in front of you. I look at those stores and think 'Why don't we try to do that?'"

Country Road's future looks good. There will be no compromise on quality. "It depends on having pure fibre — wool and cotton — and on high levels of manufacture."

There will be forays into the wider world. Already New Zealand has proved a successful market for the label and other countries, perhaps America, are tempting.

There'll be new ranges too. "I'd like to get into true active sportswear," says Bennett. "I want to do a varsity collection. Jackets and suits and shirts for everyone. Look at a label like Ralph Lauren. Those real things are right and an enormous sense of inspiration."

But the basis for growth will remain. "You need a framework to work within," he says. "Unless you work within guidelines you don't know which way to go."

"As I grow, as I get older or as my income level changes, I don't find that I want to wear different clothes. It has never been my aspiration to go for the most expensive things or to change my personality."

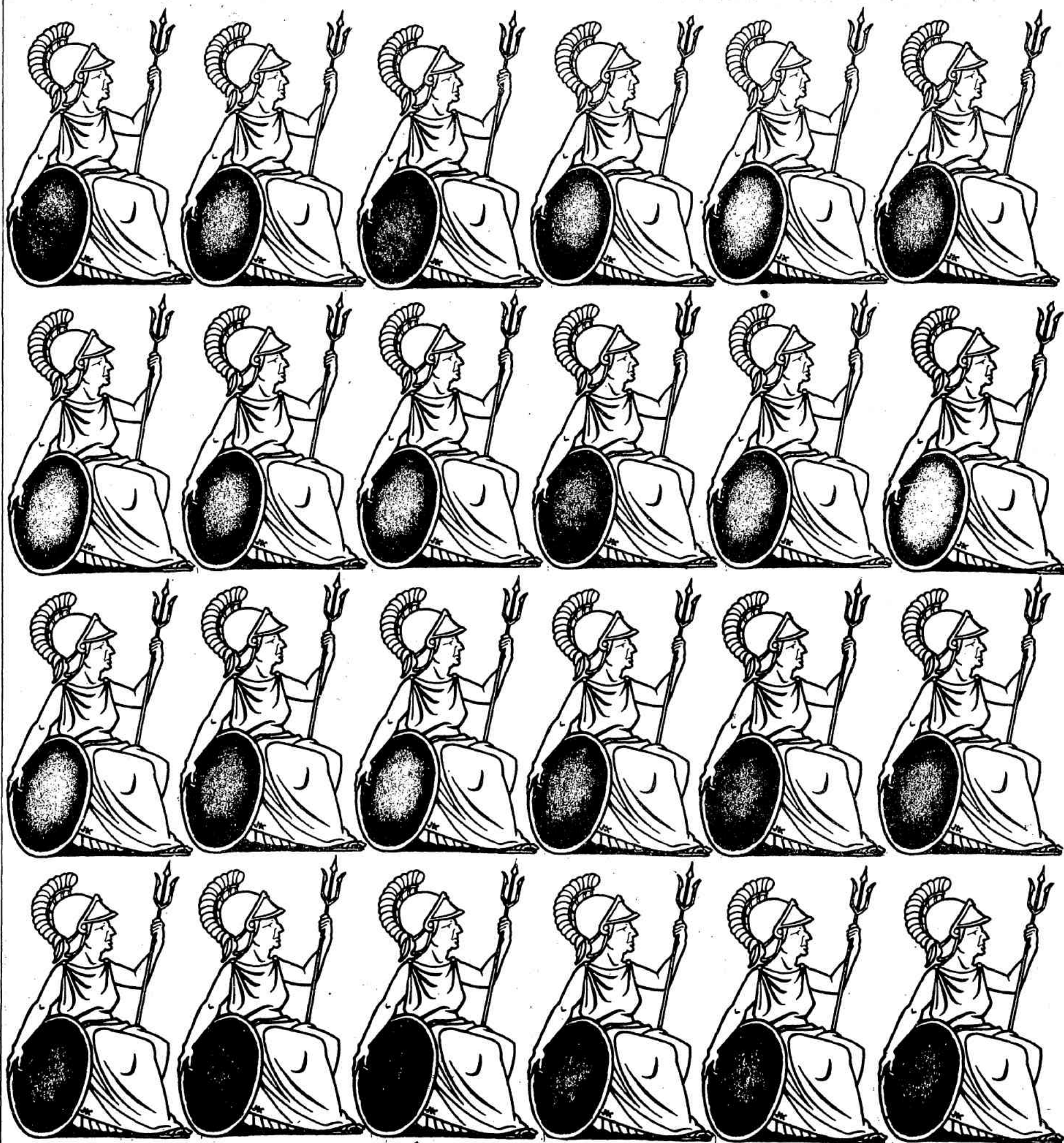
"Our customer doesn't like right-angle turns. If we can keep ourselves attuned to what our customers tell us, we'll continue to grow."

"We're like everyone else — we like the same songs, the same food, we like to communicate what the general public likes. It is a very personal business. We're marketing what we like."

"I lead the team. I paint the picture and I've got some great sounding-boards and operatives. You've got to love it, you've got to care for it."



WELL DONE MAGGIE!
THE STUDENTS OF THE
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SALUTE YOU.



THIS VIEW IS NOT NECESSARILY THAT OF OF ALL ELECTED EDITORS!

After covering the 1987 Palm Sunday "Peace" Rally, *Woroni* thought it should canvass the opinions of some of the Rally's diverse group of supporters. The following collection of letters was compiled by Hal Colebatch for the October 1985 edition of *Quadrant* magazine.

Sir/Madam,

I am no Communist, but I support the peace marches because they create a useful umbrella organisation under which Left groups can operate and gain community acceptance. Thanks to the enlightened policies of successive Australian governments, the peace movements and the groups around them can also tap into public monies and have the use of organisational facilities and platforms which would otherwise be denied them. I sincerely believe they form a marvellous mechanism for the forwarding of a broad spectrum of Leftist political and social causes.

Yours incredibly sincerely,
Dr Fabian Trott
Chairperson, Sociologists for
Peace,
Mudrock University

Sir/Madam

I am no Communist, but I support the peace marchers because it sort of like helps me to discover myself I reckon and like sort of my you know inner voyage of discovery to find out know myself and become like a whole person, you know.

Yours sincerely,
(Ms) Dildo Daggins
Wimmin's Collective (19th year)
Sociology dept
Mudrock University

Sir/Madam

I am no Communist, indeed I am a Christian bishop. My reasons for taking part in the peace marches are that I desire to further peace and gain personal publicity. Furthermore, I sincerely believe that maintaining a high-profile scenario-situation at the Near Edge and Cutting Interface of the peace process in the present post-Christian day and age at this moment in time will help me hook up to the International Ecumenical Conference Circuit with its opportunities for unlimited inter-Church dialogue, the building of bridges and breaking down of barriers and foreign travel at someone else's expense.

Yours sincerely in Christ
Cedric & Venal-ffule, Suffragian,
The Palace.

Sir/Madam,

I am no Communist, but going a little beyond the position of my friend and colleague Bishop Venal-ffule, I believe that Marxism is the wave of the future for society and the churches, under whatever form they live and witness. As in the Soviet Union and other Socialist States, something like a Commissar for Religious Cults will be needed here, a position I sincerely believe, I am qualified to fulfil. I participate in the peace marches with a sincere hope that I may thus ingratiate myself with my future masters.

Yours very sincerely,
The Very Rev. Dean Q. Isling,
The Deanery

All Those For Peace?

Sir/Madam,

I am no Communist, but like my friends and colleagues, I am sincerely committed to the peace process. I believe the peace marches play a valuable part in undermining the psychology of defence and the general position of the ordinary armed forces, as our American colleagues achieved with such telling effect and as indeed we here achieved to a notable extent during the Vietnam years. How well I remember the feeling of sincere satisfaction it gave me to help throw buckets of blood over soldiers returning from Vietnam as they disembarked at Australian airports! I have been particularly gratified to observe the process by which these hirelings of Capitalism's dirty war have since been treated like the lepers and moral outcasts they are, and the effect it has had on many of them. It has somehow helped, for me at least, to make it all worthwhile.

Yours sincerely indeed,
The Rev. Pro. Gressive,
Central Inner-City Social Justice
Centre.

Sir/Madam

I am no Communist, but I support the peace marchers because of their long tradition of acting impartially and without fear or favour to any side. Every month they call out hundreds of thousands of people in every city to protest against the invasion of Afghanistan, hold teach-ins, campaign and lobby for sanctions, collect aid for Afghan refugees and so on just as they organised mass demonstrations against the invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the military coup in Poland, the Soviet testing and deployment of nuclear weapons and the persecution of the Russian and East European unofficial peace movements. Many who support the marchers are also working to improve relations with Indonesia. As I told Nurse when she was tidying me up yesterday, I really can't see what Mr Menzies has got against them.

Sincerely,
G. Turnip
Dingley-Dell Home

Sir/Madam,

I am no Communist, but I support the peace movements because as a true lover of Peace, I fully and sincerely appreciate the invaluable aid they gave me in launching my 1975 offensive against the Fascist Saigon regime. My 20 Soviet-equipped divisions would not have prevailed if the peace movements had not succeeded in neutralising the American will to intervene. It is indeed very largely to the peace movements that my country owes its present unprecedented levels of freedom, unity, happiness, peace and refugee production.

Yours also sincerely,
Van Tien Dung, General,
Peoples' Army of Vietnam,
Hanoi

Sir/Madam,

I am no Communist, but I like General Dung recognise the support the Peace Movements gave to my victory. It is something that should never be forgotten. I of course, was able to build upon their work by bringing to my country such peace as it had never before experienced.

Yours sincerely,
Pol Pot (Bone-meal manufacturer
and Statesman)
Thai-Campuchea border.

Sir/Madam,

I am no Communist, but while I have departed from the immediate scene for colder regions, I can hardly fail to be present in spirit with the peace marchers, for the peace movements were my children. They were set up at my behest and on my instructions in the 1930s and 1940s, and with several changes in nomenclature etc. the peace movements of today are the lineal descendants of my creations, and, faithful to my hopes, have supported my campaigns and those of my successors, as even cursory reading of contemporary history shows.

Yours with all the sincerity at my
command
J.V. Stalin
Seventh Circle, Hell.

Sir/Madam,

I am no Communist. I am not a specialist in politics or military or moral and ethical problems, but I support the peace movements because I fear war and love peace as do all good and sane people. I do not question the bona fides of the peace marchers, because they appear to be supported by people of obvious sincerity.

Yours etc.
J. Smith

Sir/Madam,

I am no Communist, but I support the peace marches because I sincerely believe in the urgent necessity of breaking down barriers between hostile peoples, uniting mankind in mutual trust against the United States, and spreading real and lasting peace across the face of our poor battered world.

Yours etc.,
Boris Ponomarev, International
Department, Communist Party
of the Soviet Union
Moscow

Sir/Madam,

I am no Communist, but I participate in the peace marches out of sincere desire to rid the World of nuclear weapons. I am aware that Australia has no nuclear weapons and there is no possibility that it will acquire any, but my position is also a sincere camouflage for my real objective, which is to get American facilities out of Australia and thus to end the US Alliance.

Yours even more sincerely,
The Rev. U. Heep,
Ecumenical Affairs Commission

Arts students, have no fear! Woroni has uncovered the first-semester examination paper for the Faculty of Arts. This year they have done away with papers for individual subjects, and will have just one, all subjects paper instead. So cram away for these questions, and you should be right.



First Semester Exams - June 1987
FACULTY OF ARTS
ALL SUBJECTS EXAM

Time allowed: 3 hours
Reading time: 3 hours

SECTION 1. Short Answer (optional). (10 marks)

1. When was Karl Marx born?
2. Name one of his works.
3. Spell "feminism".
4. In which country did the Russian Revolution occur?
5. Which Russian leader was Leningrad named after?

SECTION 2. Essays (optional). (30 marks)

1. Describe in detail who was better bloke, Joseph Stalin or Dwight Eisenhower with special reference to which of the two best promoted the interests of the Soviet Union, and therefore the interests of world peace.
2. Per capita income in the United States is four times that in the Soviet Union. Show how this material decadence has lead to a decay of morality in the West, with special reference to the altruistic personal self-sacrifice of the Russian worker.
3. "The nuclear forces and nuclear strategies of the United States pose a threat to world peace". Discuss with reference to the aggressive, militaristic and interventionist policies of the Reagan administration.
4. Discuss the evergrowing successes of conservative student groups in defeating the Left on campus. Describe the detrimental effects of such success on the morale of Arts students sitting for exams.

SECTION 3. Women's Studies (compulsory). (50 marks)

1. Describe the long-term effect on the staff structure of a university department with a teaching staff of 30, of the introduction of an Affirmative Action program, with a compulsory quota of 29 women, to be phased in over one year.
2. Explain why philosophers like Aristotle, John Stuart Mill and Jeremy Bentham and their writings are intellectually inferior, and indeed, intellectually illegitimate, when compared to modern feminist writings. Be sure *not* to mention men in your answer.
3. Give an account of the combined Women's Studies/Peace and War excursion to:
 - a) Pine Gap; or
 - b) The Australian War Memorial.
 In the case of a), describe how this trip gave you a feeling of a warm inner glow. In the case of b), describe your feeling of disgust at the way in which public money was spent on the glorification of war/menstruation envy. Explain how you could apply for a CEP, IYP or Bicentennial grant to set up a Women in Peace and War museum.

THIS VIEW IS NOT NECESSARILY THAT OF ALL ELECTED EDITORS!

The Corruption of Education

During the last decade the education system has been corrupted by radicals in the Education Departments and the Teacher Unions. One example of this is the attempt by the Federal Government's Human Rights Commission to introduce Human Rights Studies into primary and secondary schools.

'Teaching For Human Rights', a book written by Ralph Pettman on behalf of the Human Rights Commission is a good, but not isolated example of how a course of study can be structured so as to covertly promote Marxist ideology.

In this book, which its author maintains is "objective and... neutral", capitalism, individuality, religion and Australian society in general are constantly criticised while socialism and collectivism are portrayed in a positive light.

In defining the scope of human rights the book says that: "The concept of humanity has been extended these days to include women, children, prisoners, even trees." It is beyond me how anyone, least of all supposedly educated such as Mr Pettman, could sincerely assert that trees are part of humanity — yet this is what our children are being taught.

In this scurrilous book the author gives an example of an exercise undertaken in a trial school, and I quote:

"The teacher introduces the idea of thinking of rights of an inanimate object.

Teacher: "The Rights of the Chair society. What sorts of rights do you think a chair might want?"

Student: "The right to four legs."

Student: "The right to not have rude words written all over you."

Student: "The right not to be squashed."

Student: "The right not to be burnt and destroyed."

Teacher: "What about a clock on the wall?"

Student: "The rights of a wall."

Student: "The right to be right."

Student: "The right to work properly."

Student: "The right to tick."

Student: "The right to be looked at a lot."

Student: "The right to have two hands."

Student: "The right to be seen."

"Students took this up with enthusiasm and produced lists of rights for socks, a toilet, a nose etc."

showing this is to quote directly from the book.

In the chapter titled Life, the third paragraph reads:

"There has been mass assassination... by more covert and indirect means. The construction of a capitalist world economy, predicated upon dishonesty and greed, has slaughtered uncounted millions the world over through the exploitation and the mis-development of global resources. The United States and the other erstwhile 'free market' democracies have much to answer for in this regard."

When discussing the family, the author writes that:

"In Australia — a liberal, capitalist, multicultural democracy, with social welfare proclivities, a highly stratified class structure, a value system that is secular, racist, sexist, and materialistic — the family reflects and promotes this fact."

In its reference to the international

labour for wages. They were sold whole cultures appropriate to the process, and State, bureaucratic and military power proliferated to service the needs of the ruling class."

The book goes on to cite various economic rights included in the UN Declaration on Human Rights and asserts that: "Socialist societies are directly committed to providing these sorts of things..." The author then suggests that the class have a debate on whether socialist or capitalist societies are better at providing rights.

Elsewhere in the book, the author suggests a number of exercises that attempt to show that the English language is racist. According to the book, words such as 'blacklist', 'black sheep', 'black-mail' and 'blackboard' fall into this category.

There are reports that some teachers have banned the nursery rhyme 'Baa Baa Black Sheep' because of its supposedly racist overtones.

As if this weren't enough, the book tells us that fairy-tales such as Cinderella and Sleeping Beauty are examples of sexist literature.

In telling its readers how Cinderella reinforces sex-role stereotypes the book says: "... the villains are female (wicked stepmother, ugly sisters); where the happy ending, through contrived by a fairy godmother, is at the behest of a male (a handsome prince) who sees in Cinderella nothing but a pretty, well-dressed female with petite feet."

One wonders why the author hadn't assumed that the fairy godmother is in reality a man in drag!

The disturbing aspect of Teaching For Human Rights is that these extremely radical and contentious points of view are being presented to students as facts, by an official organ of the Australian Government.

No one can seriously maintain with any integrity that this sort of rubbish is unbiased and suitable for inclusion in the education system.

The Optimist



This is the sort of dribble that so-called "progressive" teachers use to educate school children these days. This type of ridiculous exercise is what is called "relevant education".

The book's extremist views, while humorous in places, are for the most part highly disturbing. The best way of

industrial revolution the books says:

"European class structures were reproduced in a host of hybrid forms. The fundamental difference between those with capital, and those without, however, remained the same. The latter were invariably obliged, sooner or later, to sell their

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 IS BIASED.

Credit Cards & Loans

In this issue we look at credit cards, student loans and personal loans illustrating what to look for and examining some of the products on offer.

CREDIT CARDS

Credit cards have become more and more popular in Australia over the past five years due mainly to the launch of Visa and Mastercard locally. Australians are fast approaching the Americans as the world's largest holders of bank credit cards.

Australians generally use credit cards as either a cheap form of revolving credit (rather than applying for a personal loan) or to pay for goods and services both domestically and internationally (rather than using cash or cheques).

Students seem to be reluctant users of credit cards either because they feel they wouldn't qualify or don't need one. However, banks seem to be willing to give any student with some income a card whilst many students have short-term financial problems (waiting for Austudy) and others suffer the inconvenience of running out of cash at the worst times.

Credit cards basically offer students two benefits. Firstly, credit cards (especially the Westpac Mastercard) offer a cheap line of credit to help you survive between pay days or Austudy payments, and secondly, they are a very convenient method of paying for essentials especially when you are on

unfamiliar territory in Australia or overseas. Regardless, it costs nothing to have one.

It is difficult to establish whether or not you are eligible for a credit card without actually applying for one. However, most banks determine eligibility principally upon two measures: commitment and savings record. Providing you have a stable income source, a reasonable academic record and more assets (cash, shares, car, stereo) than liabilities (debts, charge cards), then these two measures should give you a fair idea of your chances.

Commitment:

Most banks will consider as acceptable anyone whose commitments are less than 40% of their net income. Monthly commitment is calculated by adding all regular bills (rent [not including food] insurance, repayments, utility bills) for the month to the maximum credit card payment per month. (see table)

Savings record:

Banks also want to see that you have established a savings record with a bank for over, say, six months. If you have been saving more than the maximum credit card payment per month then you should have no problems.

Most credit cards can now be used in ATMs not only in Australia, but overseas as well. Mastercard and Visa are accepted widely throughout the world

whilst there are very few merchants in Australia and New Zealand who don't accept Bankcard.

Banks tend to be hesitant in offering foreign students credit cards after a number have gone home leaving behind them hefty bills. If you are a foreign student who needs a credit card for the convenience, offer the banks a term deposit equal to the limit you are requesting — they will find such an offer difficult to refuse.

Finally, a word of warning. Please operate your card honestly and pay all bills on time. Banks quickly become intolerant of spendthrift and forgetful students — if they wish they can give you a credit history (and thus rating) so bad it is unlikely any other bank will give you a credit card let alone a home loan.

TABLE FOR CREDIT CARDS:

Bank Credit Card	Interest Rate	Interest Calculated	Minimum Payment	Minimum Limit	Maximum Payment/mth for min.limit	Considerations when assessing applications
ANZ Bankcard Visa	21%	25 days	3%/\$15	\$500	\$15	30% max. commitment 6 mth + savings history regular income/support
CBC Bankcard	21%	25 days	5%/\$5	\$500	\$25	afford to service max. payment/mth for the limit on the spot approval
Masterc'd				\$1000	\$50	
NAB Bankcard	23%	25 days	5%/\$5	\$200	\$10	easy to qualify but not automatic — need some regular income/support
Masterc'd				\$2000	\$100	
WBC Bankcard	22.2%	25 days	5%/\$5	\$300	\$15	gainfully employed (i.e. income other than Austudy)
Masterc'd	18%	daily				40% maximum commitment
SBN Bankcard Visa	21%	25 days	5%/\$10	\$200	\$10	6 mth + savings history net assets of \$2000 +

Commonwealth Bank

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For further details call in and see the staff at any branch of the Commonwealth Bank — or call and see us in the Concessions Building near the Post Office and right next to the Library.

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STUDENT LOANS

With growing financial problems, many students contemplate leaving university for a year in the workforce in order to save enough money to finish their degree. However, despite the best laid plans, fewer than half of all students who leave for this reason return to study by the time they had planned to. The main reasons why this occurs is either because they didn't manage to save enough money or they enjoyed the lifestyle so much they couldn't motivate themselves into studying again. Student loans, together with some form of income or assistance, can avoid this situation. Most banks offer loans for \$1,000 + per annum for nearly any student who has successfully completed at least a year of study.

The ANZ, Commonwealth, National Australia and State (NSW) banks all offer student loans, each of which varies widely. These loans can be put to any use related to study such as covering living expenses, acquiring a computer system or purchasing a car (if you need to travel a long distance to university). Banks tend to prefer students whose degrees lead to certain employment (Economics, Commerce, Law and most Science) however if you can prove you have good job prospects with an Arts or Asian Studies degree, this will not affect you. Most banks also require either a guarantor or some form of security and, generally, will only lend to later year students with reasonable academic records. Funds available vary from \$1,000 p.a. to lump-sum loans of \$5,000. Likewise, interest rates range from 16.75% to 18.5%, with fees for the term of an average loan varying between \$50 and \$470.

When looking for a loan, there are a number of things you must consider:

(1) Interest rates:

Interest rates vary considerably between the banks and whilst it is true that the lower interest rate the better, factors such as how often interest is charged and whether the rate is fixed or variable are also important. If interest is charged under one loan and quarterly under another, the effective interest of the former may be up to 1/2% higher as you are paying interest on your interest more often. If an interest is fixed, it remains at that rate for the term of the loan. However, if it is variable, it will rise and fall with the market. So, if you think interest rates will rise, give more weight to a fixed rate loan. On the other hand, if you think they will fall, put more weight on a variable rate loan.

(2) Bank fees and charges:

All banks impose an initial fee and/or an annual fee on the loan. Some of these fees are quite small however some may end up adding 5% to the cost of your loan.

(3) Repayments:

Most banks are flexible in arranging repayments — you make repayments at any time providing you clear your debt within two years of graduation. However, some banks may require you to make nominal or interest-only repayments whilst you are studying in order to maintain contact with you.

When assessing a loan, most banks look at what degree the student is doing and how s/he is progressing, the job prospects of the student upon graduation, the length and strength of any relationship the student has with a bank and the security offered by a guarantor or assets.

TABLE FOR STUDENT LOANS

Bank	Interest Rate	Interest Calculated	Interest Charged	Initial Fee	Annual Fee (on \$3000)	Maximum Loan	Repayments	Rating	Other
ANZ	18.5% fixed	daily	quarterly	\$50	nil	\$5000	nominal	***	
CBC	17.0% variable	daily	quarterly	\$85	nil	\$5000	flexible	****	guarantor not always required standard interest rates upon graduation
NAB	16.75% variable	daily	quarterly	nil	nil	negotiable	flexible	*****	standard fees upon graduation standard interest rates upon graduation
SBN	18.0% variable	daily	monthly	\$150	\$80	\$3,000	flexible	***	credit card included \$1000 extra available upon graduation

Student Loans



Need Financial Assistance?

National Australia Bank Student Loans allow you to borrow money **now** for your studies and you repay us after you graduate.

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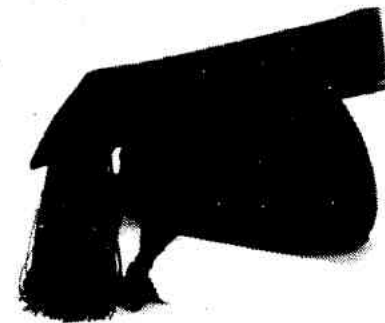
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The table illustrates what each bank is offering. The overall ratings are relative and general — many students may find that a more lowly rated loan is better for them than a high rating one. The ratings should only be used when choosing between loans you perceive to be equal.

PERSONAL LOANS

Personal loans are fairly well established as the principal means of consumer credit. They can be approved for almost any reasonable, worthwhile and legal purpose within 24 hours to just about anyone who is credit worthy. The terms and conditions of loans offered by the major banks vary little and, due to strict guidelines, there are few catches for the consumer to worry about.

Unsecured loans are available for anywhere between \$500 and \$15,000 whilst loans secured by property, shares or a guarantor can be arranged for almost any amount. Interest rates are fixed for the term of the loan and vary between 17% and 22% depending upon the term of the loan and the credit-worthiness of the applicant. Banks are quite flexible in tailoring repayments to suit finances (monthly, quarterly, annually or lump sum repayments) with the term of the loan varying between six months and seven years. There are no bank charges on the loan and, if it is paid out early, a rebate is made for excess interest. Insurance against loss of income caused by sickness, injury or accident is available from some banks.

The banks competitively market personal loans to both their own and other banks' customers so you should shop around for the best deal and not simply accept whatever your bank offers. Banks determine both the offer and terms of the loan on a number of criteria:

Place of residence & employment: Banks look for stability and employment so the longer the better

Reason for the loan: Banks tend to favour loans for cars, holidays and furniture, rather than loans to consolidate existing debts

Savings history: Banks look for a recent savings history at least equal to the repayments requirements

Assets & liabilities: Banks prefer applicants whose assets less liabilities are of a greater value than the loan.

Commitment: Banks like applicants whose regular outgoings (rent, insurance, other repayments etc.) including the loan repayments are less than 40% of the take-home income

Finally, current interest rates and minimum amounts for five of the local banks are:

ANZ: 18.2% to 19.6% (min. \$2000); Commonwealth Bank 18.5% to 20.5% (min. \$2000); National Australia Bank: 19.0% to 21.0% (min \$1000); Westpac: 18.5% to 21.0% (min. \$2,000); State Bank of NSW: 19.9% (min \$500).

NEXT ISSUE ...

BANK INVESTMENT SERVICES FOR STUDENTS

- Government Bonds
- Term Deposits
- Trusts
- Bank Stockbrokers
- Investment Accounts
- Money Market & Cash Management Accounts.

[c] 1987 M. Walters

The National Australia Bank has just opened a new Flexi-Teller machine at their ANU Branch. The machine is next to the Arts centre and will be of great use for National Australia Bank customers who are on campus after hours.



Kim Roach demonstrates the National Australia Bank Flexi-Teller.



WITH GERARD WHEEL

The recent election win for the Thatcher Government in Britain has been a victory for conservative views in the ongoing battle of ideas. Ten years ago, the British people sensed that the post-war mentality of Government, and the whole bundle of attitudes and beliefs underlying it, had been tried and found wanting. There was a hunger for new ideas and new certainties.

Radically conservative views as espoused by Margaret Thatcher were the basis of a new intellectual excitement in British politics. The Conservative Party, once a

group of the status quo, became the party of change. Ordinary people began to lust after Thatcher's popular capitalism as the free market became the focus of attention.

Today, Britain's inflation rate is a fraction that of Australia's, economic growth outstrips the rest of Europe, union strike action is at a forty year low and unemployment is falling. By putting economic decisions in the hands of individuals and by restoring incentives to a once lethargic economy, British families and firms have benefitted.

The lessons for Australia are many. The efficiency gains from privatisation and the increased productivity resulting from the curbing of excessive union power are two prime examples. But the most stern message being sent to Australia's conservative leadership is to advocate the same radical

agenda that has won over British thinking and to stand firm against the frequent calls for popularism. Thatcher's most significant victory has been over those who would rather cling to the middle ground. In the forthcoming Federal election, John Howard must resist, as Thatcher did, the temptation of cynically buying votes.

He must spurn the intellectual squalor of many from his own side of politics. "Wets" are not the enemy since, for all their misguided views, they have a degree of academic integrity and are relatively small in numbers. Instead, the foe is the so-called "mainstream liberal" (as Andrew Peacock calls himself) who would prefer to give voters a fistful of dollars rather than win over, through sheer force of argument, the minds of electors as Thatcher has so successfully achieved in Britain. Australia will be the

winner if our next Government embarks on the same intellectual adventure that Thatcher embarked upon almost ten years ago.

Today, there is a desperate need for critical thought and intellectual innovation, neither of which are being provided by any of Australia's political parties. With few exceptions, most notably Jim Carlton, politicians are failing to grapple with the academic dilemmas behind our practical problems.

Our leadership must have a fervour for the issues facing Australians and they must not be afraid to be controversial as with that controversy can spring innovation. Leaders must be daring and not be so pessimistic to think that Australians are too ignorant to aspire to the "people power" of popular capitalism. Nothing and no one should deter our conservative leaders from thinking boldly.

THIS VIEW IS NOT NECESSARILY THAT OF ALL ELECTED EDITORS!

MINIMUM OF TWO

Tim Winton
Penguin, \$7.95

by Dino Di Rosa

"All good writing," penned Scott Fitzgerald before he drowned among the beautiful and damned, "is swimming under water and holding your breath."

Tim Winton, the celebrated young author of three novels and this the second of two short story collections, has often swum under water and held his breath off the beaches of his native Western Australia, and his is consistently good writing. Resourceful, life-affirming, impassioned, compassionate writing. His angelic talent, at 26 years of age, is almost 'spooky'. Here again in these stories he gives meaning and love to those ordinary people we daily take for granted, makes them extraordinary for being all the more nakedly human.

There is the lonely boy who lives and is left out; the fat girl in the newsagency who watches life and love go on beyond the horizon of her counter; the girl who liberates herself of land and sadness by wishing to swim forever, like a shark; the mad man who avenges his wife's rape only to lose his own life and become a "dead man"; and the philosophical young bather who tries to fathom his old friend's despair. "There are times when all you can do is feel, when there's nothing but alarms ringing and you can't even see yourself in the mirror."

Winton again brings back before us the everyday stories of his favoured characters from previous books. The more things stay the same with them the more things change. Cleve and Queenie Cockson, from his second novel, *Shallows*, are here: Cleve still naive, Queenie still strong, toning herself brown and hard after having had their child. Jerra and Rachel Nilsam and their little boy Sam - Joseph and Mary and Baby Jesus themselves - live and learn in short stories since they first appeared, in Winton's first novel, *An Open Swimmer*. Little accidents

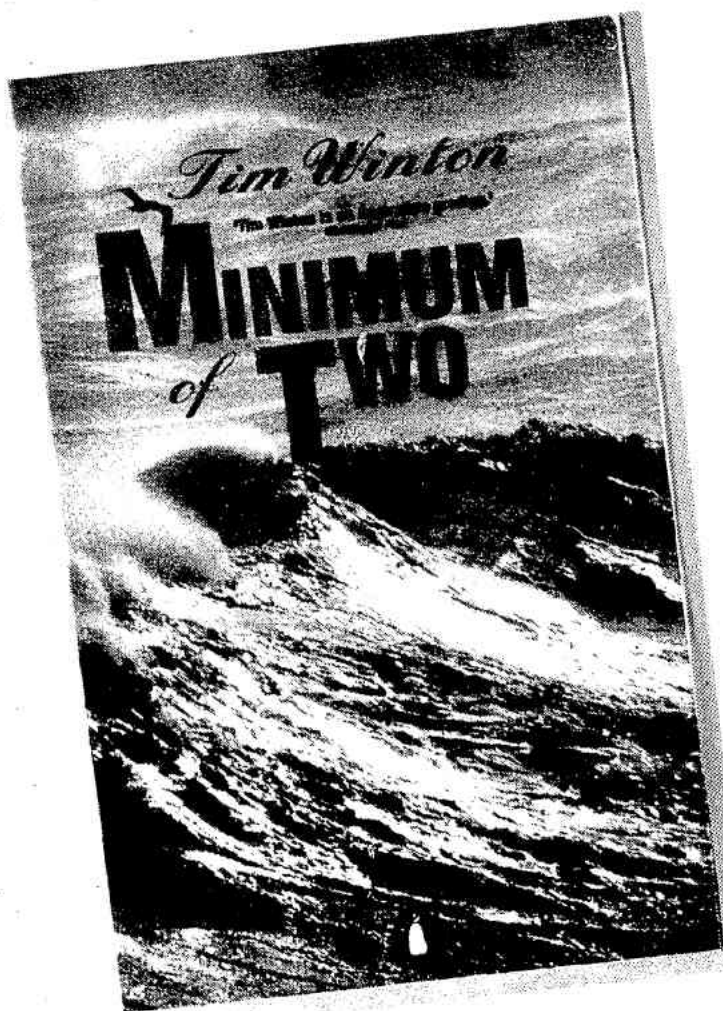
and traumas and encounters, breaking hearts as if the big bang of the universe, make them - and us - think and feel again, and live to fight another day.

In *Blood and Water*, the final story of this Fremantle Doctor of a collection (which Winton has devoted to his son and wife, "my blood, my water"), Rachel is about to bear Jerra a boy:

The midwife came, felt Rachel's abdomen, and commandeered their bed. Fires purred in the stove and the fireplace. The street was quiet. They played Haydn on the stereo and held hands during Rachel's contractions. They heard the midwife's snores. Her name was Annie. She was a tall, athletic woman who always wore her hair tied back in a scarf. She believed in God and healing and the goodness of people's bodies.

But the birth is not without its awful, clinical complications, and it has to take place in a hospital, with its bureaucracy of life and death. Helen Garner has written well and lucidly of her friend Winton's stories about the good in a frightening universe. Hold your breath and swim in more good writing:

They lay in the dark and tried to sleep. Jerra thought of the dead fireplaces at home. He thought of the empty little house. He turned on his folding cot and felt the huge load rise up in him and he began to weep. His body muscled up against the sobs. He tried to be quiet. Tears tracked into his hair and he tasted salt and it was as strong in his mouth as blood. Jerra Nilsam cried. He wept and did not stop and he thought his eyes would bleed, and when he found a pause in himself, he heard the big bed above him clanking. He got up and turned on a dim light. Rachel lay with a pillow between her teeth. Her eyes were breaking with tears. 'I feel so defiled,' she said. He turned out the light and held her. She filled his arms.



HOME AND AWAY

Travel Stories
Edited by Rosmary Creswell
Penguin \$9.95

by Dino Di Rosa

The renaissance of the Australian short story continues, *ad interim*, with this selection of pieces from Australians at home and abroad, as tourists or as travellers, whether in the heart or in the mind or in spirit.

The world, as continents and peoples drift, as prophylactic airliners and mass communications shuttle ourselves and our messages far and wide and back again, is becoming smaller, quicker, more and more instant, like food and sex. We are, all of us, sitting in each other's laps, sharing global diseases and domino principles, more civilized and sanitized and yet inching ourselves half-way back up the tree. Still. Gone are the halcyon days - the almost Byronic age - of Bely, Conrad, Goethe, Keyserling, Kipling, London and Lawrence, who came and saw and conquered distant lands in language, and made of them literature. Art.

We, then, have to look forward to a world as we know it, our literary forbears having discovered, and perpetuated, the outside world as one they knew it. Rosemary Creswell, in her introduction to this volume, explains that "the writers, humorous or serious, adventurous or paranoid, urbane or naive, are cartographers of the hearts and the mind and the spirit. The stories are as rich in these elements as the travel writing that was generated from a world that was larger and less accessible and the landscape less conquerable."

The stories of which she speaks are fine, from fair to very good in fact. But are they really "as rich", even in their own antipodal way, as the stuff handed down to us from the pantheon? Obviously not. There is altogether a good-naturedness, an egalitarianism among words in our short fiction which seems inherited from the days of the bush ballad and the *Bulletin*. Home and Away, Australian words do not seem to "behave" the way Anthony Burgess meant they ought to "behave". They do not it seems to me, feel the need to assume Conrad's maxim that "a work that aspires, however humbly, to the condition of art should carry its justification in every line." Home and away, Australian letters are like ANZACs who have seen their own version of hell and almost shit themselves laughing.

Much of what I like in this collection - and it is a good, representative collection, following up on the importance of others like *The State of the Art and Transgressions* - has an inside-looking-out or a stranger-in-a-strange-land temperament. Not really for me.

Suzanne Falkiner's *The Killing of a Hedgehog* (written with a firm monkey grip) or the worthless

Through Road by Jean Bedford, both of which don't count as travel writing. Nor Andrew Taylor's story about *The Absolutely Ordinary Family*, so absolutely ordinary they are vacationing in Rome, instead of K.I. where they belong. Or Helen Garner's *A Thousand Miles from the Ocean*, womanly emotions in transit as always.

I much prefer *Islands* by Angelo Loukakakis, though I am not sure I see the point of it. Calvino's *Invisible Cities* is supposed to have had a bearing on it, but I kept on conjuring the impression of a really pissed off Aussie Joseph K. I like also Frank Moorhouse's *The New York Bell Captain*, and can understand why the French are so interested in his work. And most of all I love a passage in *The Sun in Winter* by one of our foremost men of letters, David Malouf which carries "Conradically", the justification of art in every line and, moreover, says it all about Australians at home and away:

He felt hopelessly young and raw. He ought to have known - he had known - from that invisible kick of the heels, that she had more to show him than this crumblingly haunted and picturesque corner of the past, where sadness, a mood of silvery reflection, had been turned into the high worship of death - a glory perhaps, but one that was too full of shadows to bear the sun. He felt suddenly a great wish for the sun in its full power as at home, and it burned up in him. He was the sun. It belonged to the world he had come from and his youth.

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Travel Stories for Literature Buffs

THE STUDENT BROKER

WORLD



Jules Twigg

In this Edition the Student Broker will explain what you should do when you are issued entitlements to new shares in their various different forms. Jules will give a progress report on the 'Blue-chip' sharemarket challenge, and then report on the sharemarket conditions that investors will be facing over the next three months of the competition.

What to do about Issues

Bonus Issues

A bonus issue is a free issue of shares which is made to existing shareholders of a company, in proportion to their shareholdings. For example, a 1 for 1 bonus issue means a share for every share you hold.

Although it may appear as a gift, it is not as good as it sounds. If the number of shares is doubled, then the value of each share should halve. Theoretically, the price adjustment is seen to move in line with the bonus issue ratio, however in practice they rarely exactly coincide, as it is difficult to isolate the effects of a bonus issue. Advantages can be made however, if the company maintains the dividend on the bonus increased capital, this is equivalent to a dividend increase.

Rights Issues

A rights issue is a new issue of shares made to existing shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings, to raise additional finance for the company. A right is not free, its price is the application money payable, which must not be less than the market price of shares to give shareholders the incentive to accept the offer.

Shareholders are under no obligation to accept the offer, which they can allow to lapse. A rights issue is re-nouncable, which means that if a shareholder wishes they can trade their rights on the stock exchange trading floor for a specific period. When an investor buys company rights, the stock-broker charges the market price of the right which goes to the seller, plus the minimum application money that is due to the company. Brokerage is charged on both the rights price and the application money. If the purchaser subsequently sells the rights or lets them lapse, the broker will refund the application money and the brokerage on the application money.

The price of the share will adjust downwards to reflect the bonus element, but not like the bonus issue, as the company's value is being increased by the money raised.

Entitlement Issues

An entitlement issue is exactly the

same as a rights issue except that it is non-renouncable. Shareholders can either take up the issue, or allow it to lapse, but they are able to trade the entitlement on the Stock Exchange floor. This method of raising finance is most commonly used by small mining companies.

Options

It is an option to take up a new share from the company at some future date at the fixed price, known as the exercisable price. Shareholders are under no obligation to exercise the option, if it is not exercised by the expiry date it lapses. Options are traded on the Stock Market in the same way that shares are.

If the exercise price on the option is greater than the current market value of the share, then it would be sensible to allow the option to expire and purchase shares on the stock market if desired. Share options are not to be confused with the options market, which is a completely separate market to the share market. I will be explaining the mechanics of the options market next semester, and its significance in relation to the stock market.

The 'Blue Chip' Competition

The number of competitors for the 'Blue Chip' was approaching 30 by the start of trading on Tuesday June 9th (Monday being a public holiday).

Which means that the ultimate prize will be well over \$100.

The closing date for applications has been extended to FRIDAY 12th

June. I am unable to provide a report on each investor in this edition.

However, in the first edition of second semester (all competitors will have submitted their portfolios), there will be a complete progress report on each competitor's standing.

Contestants are advised to get prices for their stock on the Sydney Stock Exchange from *The Financial Review*, as prices often marginally vary between newspapers.

Amendments to Guidelines

Addition to 7: On days when no trading in a given share occurs, highest selling and lowest buying prices will be the last sale price listed.

New Rule: 9. Where investors have overspent, the Student Broker will deduct the extra sum from the parcel of the last traded share.

Market Report

The volatility of the sharemarket continued throughout May, with a record level of 1858.8 in All Ordinaries Index on the 18th May, to finish at 1744.2 points at the end of May. Highlights again centred around the gold sector, with the biggest fall in history of 278.3 points in the gold index on the 27th May, a day when \$4.6 billion was wiped off the value of shares listed on the Australian stock market.

Trading during May was influenced to a large degree by the international scene. With the unrest in Fiji, a major gold stock Emperor miner, which has an 80% share in a Fijian gold mine witnessed a large fluctuation in its price. In New Zealand, its market barometer, the Barclays Index, plummeted.

NEXT ISSUE

Next semester, Jules will give a detailed report on the "Blue Chip" sharemarket competition. The student broker will also give a simple guide to the options, and futures markets, and explain what a shareholder should do when issued a take-over offer for one's shares.

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WOMEN ON CAMPUS CONFERENCE

Reid Tafe College, Canberra
July 24~26 1987

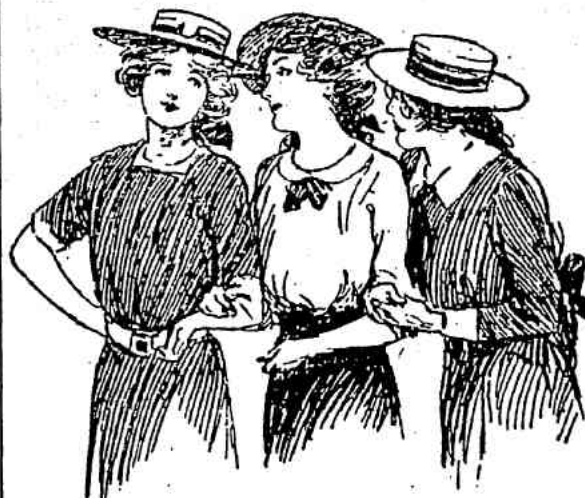
•Why a conference?

The idea for this conference came from a meeting of women at the Free Education Conference held in Brisbane in April. We agreed in Brisbane that there were lots of issues centered on women and education that we, as women students saw as crucial to our participation at university/college and our lives generally. We recognised that these issues needed to be discussed in a wide forum to increase awareness amongst women students, of problems, achievements, and of general events on the current agenda.

•Why a women's only conference?

As women students we felt that there were many issues specific to women (as well as those applicable to both sexes but are rarely addressed in terms of women) that need to be discussed.

Our experience, and the experiences of other women have shown that the most effective forum for women is one where we feel most comfortable to speak openly about our ideas and personal experiences. Unfortunately men speak over women, interrupt, assume superior knowledge of issues and hence generally restrict the contributions of women in discussions. It is also really important that we, as women, realise that we can come to decisions, engage in discussions, have a good time together and be a legitimate group without the presence of men. Achieving things as women's only group is empowering!



"We are here to ask ourselves certain questions. And they are very important questions; and we have very little time in which to answer them. The questions that we have to ask and to answer about (the academic) procession during this moment of transition are so important that they may well change the lives of all men and women for ever. For we have to ask ourselves, here and now, do we wish to join that procession, or don't we? On what terms shall we join that procession? Above all, where is it leading us, the procession of educated men?"

Virginia Woolf

Three Guineas

•The Theme

As women there is much we need to talk about. It is hard to separate our concerns as women in tertiary education from those of women everywhere. But there are questions we can ask, concerning:

*the services, health and safety for women on campuses.

*women's political organisation. Should women's groups be autonomous? How do we maintain and use the women's room. What is women's space?

Why education? What is the nature of education women receive? What is the challenge of women's studies?

*Who gets to attend university? What is the effect of fees on women? What are the issues which aboriginal women, migrant women and overseas women encounter at university?

*How do individual and groups of women act on and within the university institution? Recognising the means and ways that women shape and determine our own

.. . . .

ALL WOMEN ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE.



•The Conference

There will be talks, large discussions and small workshops. All are different forms of learning and participating. Topics will include the study within particular disciplines, as well as links between them, workshops on women's speaking, writing, sexist language, and women in student representation. Women from campuses across Australia are attending and contributing to the conference. The participation of women who wish to prepare a workshop or other activity will be welcomed. The conference is an opportunity for meeting other women in a friendly environment - social activities will be high on the agenda. A women's dance will be held.

•Organisation

The closing date for workshop commitments, etc., is Friday July 3rd so a programme may be written and distributed. To cover costs for food, papers and childcare, a registration fee will be charged. Registration forms will be available soon.

• Free Childcare will be provided

For more information contact Rachel or Allison on 488847, 9 - 5.

Towards Understanding Islam

The meaning of Islam

Every religion of the world has been named either after its founder or after the community or nation in which it was born. For instance, Christianity takes its name from its prophet Jesus Christ. Buddhism from its founder, Gautama Buddha; and Judaism, the religion of the Jews, from the name of the tribe Judah (of the country of Judea) where it originated. The same is true of all other religions except Islam, which enjoys the unique distinction of having no such association with any particular person or people or country. Nor is it the product of any human mind. It is a universal religion and its objective is to create and cultivate in humanity the quality and attitude of Islam.

Islam, in fact, is an attributive title. Anyone who possesses this attribute whatever race, community, country or group they belong to, is a Muslim. According to the Quran (the Holy Book of the Muslims), among every people and in all ages there have been good and righteous people who possess this attribute — and all of them were and are Muslims.

Islam — What does it mean?

Islam is an Arabic word and connotes submission, surrender and obedience. As a religion, Islam stands for complete submission and obedience to Allah. Another literal meaning of the word Islam is 'peace' and this signifies that one can achieve real peace of body and mind only through submission and obedience to Allah. Such a life of obedience brings with it peace of the heart and establishes real peace in society at large.

Everyone can see that we live in an orderly universe, where everything is assigned a place in a grand scheme. The moon, the stars and all the heavenly bodies are knit together in a magnificent system. They follow unalterable laws and make not even the slightest deviation from their ordained courses. Similarly, everything in the world, from the minute whirling electron to the mighty nebulae, invariably follows its own laws. Matter, energy and life — all obey their laws and grow and change and live and die in accordance with those laws. Even in the human world the laws of nature are paramount. A person's birth, growth and life are all regulated by a set of biological laws. They derive sustenance from nature in accordance with an unalterable law. All the organs of their body, from the smallest tissues to the heart and the brain, are governed by the laws prescribed for them. In short, ours is a law governed universe and everything in it is following the course that has been ordained for it.

This powerful all-pervasive law, which governs all that comprises the universe, from the tiniest specks of dust to the magnificent galaxies of the heavens, is the law of Allah, the Creator and Ruler of the universe. As the whole of creation obeys the law of Allah, the whole universe, therefore literally follows the religion of Islam — for Islam signifies nothing but obedience and submission to Allah, the Lord of the Universe.

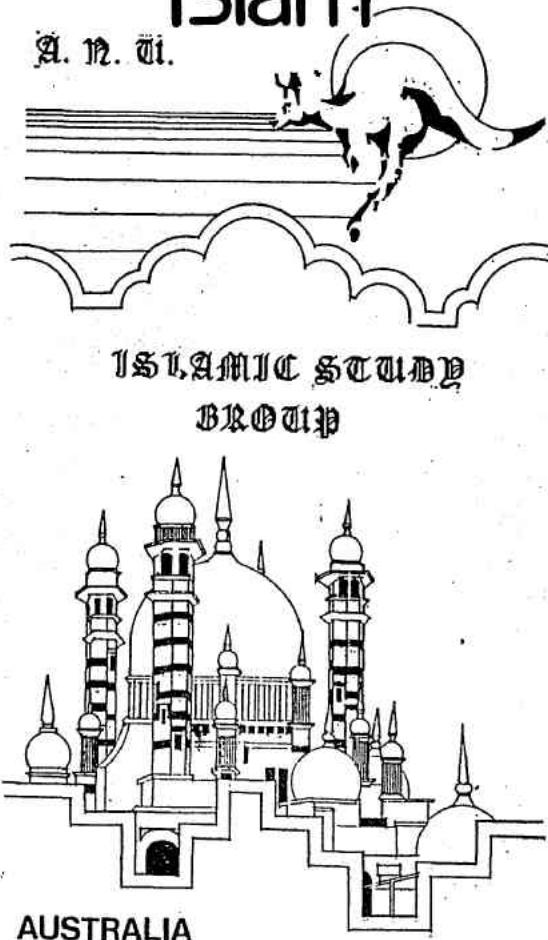
The sun, the moon, the earth, nothing but obedience and submission to Allah, the Lord of the Universe.

The sun, the moon, the earth, and all heavenly bodies are thus 'Muslim'. So are the air, water, heat, stones, trees and animals. Everything in the universe is 'Muslim' for it obeys Allah by submission to the laws. Even a person who refuses to believe in Allah, or offers their worship to someone other than Allah, has necessarily to be a 'Muslim' as far as their existence is concerned.

For their entire life, from the embryonic stage to the body's dissolution into dust after death, every tissue of their muscles and every limb of their body follows the course prescribed by Allah's law. Their very tongue which, on account of their ignorance advocates the denial of Allah or professes multiple deities, is in its very nature 'Muslim'. Their heads which they wantonly bow to others besides Allah is borne 'Muslim'. Their hearts, which through their lack of true knowledge, cherish love and reverence for others, is 'Muslim' by intuition. These are all obedient to the Divine Law, and their functions and movements are governed by the conjunction of that law alone.

Let us now examine the situation from a different angle. Humankind is so constituted that there are two distinct spheres of their activity. One is the sphere in which they find themselves totally regulated by the Divine Law. Like other creatures, they are completely caught in the grip of the physical laws of nature and are bound to follow them. But there is another sphere of their activity. They have been endowed with reason and intellect. They have the power to think and form judgements to choose and reject, to approve and spurn. They are free to adopt whatever course of life they choose. They can embrace any faith, and live by any ideology they like. They may prepare their own code of conduct or accept one formulated by others. Unlike other creatures, they have been given freedom of thought, choice and action. In short, people have been bestowed with free will.

Both these aspects co-exist side by side in people's lives.



In the first they, like all other creatures, are born Muslim, invariably obeying the injunctions of Allah, and are bound to remain one. As far as the second aspect is concerned, they are free to become or not to become a Muslim. It is the way a person exercises this freedom which divides humankind into two groups: believers and non-believers. An individual who chooses to acknowledge Allah as their creator, honestly and scrupulously submits to the laws and injunctions and follows by consciously deciding to obey Allah in the domain in which they were endowed with freedom of choice. They are a perfect Muslim: the submission of one's entire self to the will of Allah is Islam and nothing but Islam.

They have now consciously submitted to Allah whom they had already been unconsciously obeying. They have now willingly offered obedience to the Almighty whom they already owed obedience to involuntarily. Their knowledge is now real for they have acknowledged the Being who endowed them with the power to learn and to know. Now their reason and judgement are set on an even keel — for they have rightly decided to obey the Being Who bestowed upon them the faculty of thinking and judging. Their tongues are also truthful for they express their belief in the Lord Who gave it the faculty of speech. No the whole of their existence is an embodiment of truth for, in all spheres of life, they voluntarily as well as involuntarily obey the laws of One Allah — the Lord of the Universe. Now they are at peace with the whole universe for they worship Allah Whom the whole universe worships. Such a person is Allah's vicegerent on earth. The whole world is for them and they are for Allah.

The Nature of Disbelief

In contrast to the person described above, there is the person who, although a born Muslim and unconsciously one throughout their life, does not exercise their faculties of reason, intellect and intuition to recognise their Creator and misuses their freedom of choice by choosing to deny Allah. Such a person becomes an unbeliever — in the language of Islam a Kafir.

Kufr literally means 'to cover' or 'to conceal'. The person who denies God is called Kafir (concealer) because they conceal by their disbelief what is inherent in their nature and embalmed in their own soul — for their nature is instinctively imbued with 'Islam' their whole body functions in obedience to that instinct. Each and every particle of existence — living of lifeless — functions in accordance with "Islam" and is fulfilling the duty that has been assigned to it. But the vision of this person has been blurred, their intellect has been befogged, and they are unable to see the obvious. Their own nature has become concealed from their eyes and they think and act in utter disregard of it. Reality becomes estranged from them and they grope in the dark. Such is the nature of Kufr.

Kufr is a form of ignorance, or, rather, it is ignorance. What ignorance can be greater than to be ignorant of Allah, the Creator, the Lord of the Universe? A person observes the vast panorama of nature, the superb mechanism that is ceaselessly working, the grand design that is manifest in every aspect of creation — they observe this vast machine but they do not know anything of its Maker and Director. They know what a wonderful organism their body is but are unable to comprehend the Force that brought it into existence, the Engineer Who designed and produced it, the Creator Who made the unique living being out of lifeless stuff: carbon, calcium, sodium and the like. They witness a superb plan in the universe — but fail to see the Planner behind it. They see great beauty and harmony in its working — but not the Creator. They observe a wonderful design in nature — but not the Designer! How can people, who have so blinded themselves to reality, approach true knowledge? How can one who has made the wrong beginning reach the right destination? They will fail to find the key to Reality. The Right Path will remain concealed for them and whatever their endeavours in science and art, they will never be able to attain truth and wisdom. They will be groping in the darkness of ignorance.

We have seen that all that is in the universe is obedient to Allah, the Creator. To obey, to live in accordance with the Will and the divine law of Allah or (to put it more precisely) to be a Muslim is ingrained in the nature of things. Allah has given humankind power over these things, but it is incumbent that they should be used for the fulfilment of Allah's Will and not otherwise. Anyone who disobeys Allah and resorts to Kufr perpetrates the greatest injustice, for they use their powers of body and mind to rebel against a course of nature and become an instrument in the drama of disobedience. They bow their heads before deities other than Allah and cherish in their hearts the love, reverence and fear of other powers in utter disregard of the instinctive urge of these organs. They use their own powers and all those things over which they have authority against the explicit Will of Allah.

Can there be any greater injustice, than that exhibited by this person who exploits and misuses everything under the sun and unscrupulously forces them to a course which affronts nature and justice?

“Acquire knowledge, it enables its possessor to distinguish right from wrong; it lightens the way to heaven; it is our friend in the desert, our society in solitude, our companion when friendless; it guides us to happiness; it sustains us in misery; it is an ornament amongst friends, and an armour against enemies.”

(Muhammad Peace be upon him)

PITJIRI

Pitjiri is a documentary film by Karen Hughes which tells the story of a remarkable and courageous woman, Ruth Heathcock, a nurse who worked in the outback of Australia for many years. She became part of Aboriginal Legend with her practical help, her mystical experiences and her psychic healing. The Aboriginals named her Pitjiri - the snake that cannot sink. She was to find that even though she had never been taught to swim, she could not sink in the water.

White people were amazed at her exploits, but the Aboriginals were not because they 'knew' she was coming and they believed that she had belonged to their tribe 'before the dreaming.' 'What white people call psychic happenings are perfectly natural to the natives,' she explains.

In 1951 Ruth Heathcock was awarded the M.B.E. for 'the bravest act in the (Northern Territory's history.' During the cyclone season, she travelled ninety miles along a flooding river in a dug-out canoe, passing hazards like a seventeen foot crocodile on the way, to aid a badly wounded bushman.

Ruth Heathcock must be an extraordinary woman, but somehow the film does not convey this well. The film is carefully structured, with plenty of interviews. Unfortunately, some members of the audience found it impossible to understand what most of the Aboriginals were saying. Ronin films will be distributing *Pitjiri* throughout Australia and then in America. Unless some of the interviews are subtitled, American audiences won't have a hope of comprehending much of this film.

Sally Bongers, the only woman so far to have won the Australian Film Institute award for cinematography does some beautiful work on this film. The interviews with eighty five year old Ruth Heathcock are lively and interesting. But sadly the film is not as spirited as its subject. We are told the facts but we are not really moved by them.

Pitjiri starts at the Boulevard Blue on 28 April.

UTU

Utu opens with the scene of Maori Te Wheke, a military scout for the colonial forces, discovering the smoking ruins of a massacred village and the bodies of members of his own peaceful tribe, senselessly slaughtered by the white men. *Utu* is the story of Te Wheke's war of revenge. Anzac Wallace is a powerful presence as Te Wheke, a betrayed and disillusioned man fighting impossible odds to redress a terrible wrong.

Bruno Lawrence (*Smash Palace*, *The Quiet Earth*) is also a formidable presence as the grief stricken settle avenging the death of his wife at the hands of Te Wheke. Kelly Johnson plays Scott, a New Zealand-born Lieutenant with the British Army, a young man with humanity, humour and divided loyalties. The Colonel in charge of suppressing Te Wheke's rebellion is played by Tim Elliot. Corrupt, racist and patronising, his method of identifying hostile Maoris from friendly ones is simple - the hostile are the ones that run away.

There are some interesting, strong roles for women in *Utu*. Eighteen year old Tania Bristow plays beautiful Kura, cheeky, brave and with ambivalent loyalties. Matue, married too Te Wheke is superbly acted by Merata Mita with a volatile strength.

The film's beautiful, misty landscapes and stirring music are not intrusive but are well integrated parts of the narrative. *Utu* has a complex narrative structure with flashforwards intercut with the action. I thought this technique worked well, but some critics did find this confusing.

With vivid imagery and a rollicking pace, *Utu* tells us about the Maori Land Wars and the futility of revenge. The story is told with historical accuracy, political energy as well as sensitivity and humour. Bruno Lawrence thinks *Utu* should be seen by everyone. 'It's passionate, it's honest and it doesn't paint the 'noble savage,' he says. 'It paints antipathy and history.'

You can see this energetic film of action and politics at the Boulevard Blue from 28 April.

Penelope Hanley

KANGAROO

Director: Tim Burstall
Starring: Judy Davis, Colin Friels, Hugh Keays-Byrne, John Walton

Based on the novel by D.H. Lawrence, it is set in Sydney of 1922, just after the Great War; a story of 'love, violence and political intrigue' that involves the main protagonists Richard and Harriet Somers (played by Davis and Friels) freshly exiled from a Europe in whose future they see no hope.

Loosely based on Lawrence, Somers is a writer in need of inspiration, increasingly drawn into the prevailing political climate of antagonised parties by Jack, his new-found neighbour and member of 'The Diggers,'

a secret fascist army comprised of men who had fought in the War. They are led by a charismatic commanding officer with a tendency to misinterpreting Nietzsche, affectionately known to his men (as in *Real Men*) as Kangaroo; they play at soldiers with diabolical intentions, they will be led by Kangaroo to save Australia from 'communist' labour movements and the like, whenever Kangaroo sees fit. Somers is wooed by Kangaroo, who feels the writer is needed in this crusade to save Australia (perhaps New Right droids should take note), by Somers expressing and justifying the noble aims of the Diggers. At the same time, Somers is offered the editorship of the labour movement's newspaper by an equally impressed union leader, while Harriet makes well-targeted sarcasms at the dangerous 'games that boys play.'

The story goes on to dramatic climax, and gives the film some action after the first half of well written dialogue. Judy Davis demonstrating clearly the great talent that has won her so much deserved recognition, including an AFI award for this film. She has also the best lines in this, superbly expressed in the affected German accent of the aristocrat Lawrence was married to at the time. Colin Friels does well in portraying the tortured humanist, finding a new lease of life in the simplistic

macho-camaraderie which, at the risk of generalising, was central to the frontier-mentality that has dominated white Australian society. It is the subject of Murray Bail's new novel 'Holden's Performance,' men who are, to quote Bail, 'basically very decent, reliable, even honourable, but unable to view the world critically or understand it. He's not nasty or evil but, for all I know, he might serve Hitler - you never know with these people.' No better a description for the Diggers and their leader.

Dan Burstall's cinematography makes for a beautifully shot film, overlit outdoors that give breadth to the landscape, a stark contrast to the beginning, of a dreary, almost claustrophobic England. Some scenes particularly looked like the Heidelberg School, the light well played.

Kangaroo is a disturbing yet compelling film, and elliptical in the way it makes its points but effective all the same.



WHEN THE WIND BLOWS

Director: Jimmy Murakami

Based on characters by Raymond Briggs

Voices: John Mills, Peggy Ashcroft

CARTOONS AND COMICS have always been viewed with a fair measure of disdain in the lexicon of worthy British Art - worthy, that is, of serious 'grownup' consideration. Arguably, empiricism and that st(r)ain of literary Realism has much to answer for - witness the criminal neglect and lack of recognition much South American literature suffers from, and the only recent applause given to writers like Italo Calvino and Milan Kundera, with increasing availability of their work in English. The French have always had a healthy (r)reverence of comics, so much so that many of their comics tackle issues and plunge depths not found in English/American comics we've grown up on. Until now that is; a new breed of comic writers/illustrators have rejuvenated those old institutions, DC and Marvel Comics, with names like Alan Moore, Frank Miller, and Howard Chaykin evening the score with their titles

Swamp Thing, *Dark Knight/Batman*, and *The Shadow*, aimed at adult readers in mind. But I digress.

When The Wind Blows is a simple story of a simple retired couple, Jim and Hilda Bloggs (the voices of John Mills and Peggy Ashcroft), out in genteel English countryside, caught up in the bewildering modern methods of killing by nuclear weapons and the aftereffects of a nuclear war. It is a simple story because of the way its portrayed in this animated film, a first where its major characters are killed off at the end. The couple are stuck in a time-groove far removed from present realities of questioning publics, questionable government, and deceitful authorities. The Bloggs place their faith in government pamphlets on how to survive a nuclear attack, and subsequently set about complying with them.

In the midst of building their 'inner core or refuge,' they also continue with their cups of tea, Hoovering, and maintaining the

sausages-beans-chips routine. It is their spirit that saved Old Blighty on Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain, and more recently in the Falklands/Malvinas; it is also their spirit that kills them.

What is most unfortunate in this film of animated stereotypes (hidden tautology no doubt) of Mr and Mrs Ordinary is the level of debate raised about nuclear war; it hints at, rather than explores with required substance, the follies of nuclear weapons, Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), and the need for disarmament (as intended by its creator Briggs).

As my companion had said afterwards, the case for nuclear disarmament in the film was as one-dimensional as the animated characters themselves; enclosed as they were within a 'real' conventional 3-D set, its initial effect much like the experience of viewing holographs in an art gallery.

When the Wind Blows echoes, despite the sometimes paltry images, the sentiment that the Message is the Medium. Or should that be the other way around? I think we should be told.

KEAN WONG

WORLD THE BOY IN THE BOYCOTT

Is PAUL SIMON 'a genius and a loathsome coward'? Does the lack of anti-apartheid statements on 'Graceland' amount to condonation of Botha's regime? Or has Simon given black South African music an important platform? With the arrival in Australia of the 'Graceland' World Tour, MARK SINKER and TERRY STAUNTON investigate the still-burning issues surrounding Simon's visit to Jo'burg and whether he flouted the United Nations CULTURAL BOYCOTT.

The Album has sold more than four million copies worldwide and earned him a new legion of fans. It has topped numerous critics' polls, won him a Grammy, and in February the British Phonographic Industry named him their International Solo Artist of the Year.

This time last year Paul Simon was considered a has-been, a run-of-the-mill singer-songwriter who had a few great moments in the hazy, halcyon days of Greenwich Village and 'Scarborough Fair'. There goes Rhymin' Simon - who cares?

Eight months ago he released 'Graceland', an album of ten songs which was different from anything that had gone before in mainstream pop, let alone Simon's back catalogue. He had received new inspiration, new motivation - a creative kiss of life and a cultural kick up the ass.

But the laurels of 'Graceland' were laced with thorns, because Simon's inspiration came from the black townships of South Africa and he had travelled to Johannesburg to record his new songs. After continually refusing to play Sun City

in the South African homeland of Bophuthatswana, Simon blotted his own copybook. He found another way to break the United Nations' Cultural Boycott.

United Nations policy calls for "a complete Cultural Boycott... of any artists from South Africa coming to this country on a temporary basis as well as artists from other countries working from time to time over there". It says nothing explicit about making records in the country, so that Simon's action effectively exploits a loophole in the boycott ruling, although few are prepared to accept Simon's idiosyncratic reading of it.

Opinions have been divided, especially in the States where one New York critic labelled Simon "a genius and a loathsome coward". Reports have reflected a widespread confusion about the nature and purpose of the Cultural Boycott, and how it affects not just Simon, but artists within South Africa itself.

The 'Graceland' affair started in the summer of 1984 when Simon was sent 'Gumboots Accordion Jive Vol. Two', a tape of township music. After brief discussions with a handful of musicians including Quincy Jones and Harry Belafonte - a leading anti-apartheid spokesman in the United States - Simon booked several weeks of studio time in South Africa, where five of the 'Graceland' tracks took shape. The recording sessions coincided with the second Sharpeville massacre and several South African musicians were flown to New York for more recording. (Simon claimed to have paid them three times the union rate for work both in South Africa and the States.) On the album's release in August last year, he was criticised for not attacking the apartheid system when he had such a perfect opportunity; nothing in the lyrics or extensive sleeve notes could be interpreted as an anti-apartheid stance.

The 'Graceland' world tour, announced last December, includes not only Simon, but also Ladysmith Black Mambazo, and prominent anti-apartheid musicians Hugh Masekela and Miriam Makeba, both South African exiles.

Unofficial pickets (student groups and "concerned individuals", but nothing from recognised anti-apartheid organisations) were posted outside recent American shows, but official pickets are likely in London and Birmingham this month. Are they right to picket? Is Simon wrong to play?

Answers from the man himself are hard to come by as he has had very little of substance to say about apartheid. At the time of writing he was "on holiday, somewhere in the sun and totally uncontactable". The few words available are littered with contradictions. In an interview earlier this year, Simon said: "In a way I had to be a spokesman for the South African musical community. That's why I was allowed to go there. After I got there I found out the musicians had voted to let me come... So now I'm out there saying 'take a listen to this music, world'. That's



Paul Simon: "I didn't ask for permission to do the project nor did I want any restriction on what I might think or say or write".

what they wanted me to say. That's why they voted for me. I feel I owe that to them in exchange for giving me access to the musical community".

Yet, less than a month later, at a hastily convened press conference in London, he told the world: "I don't feel as an artist that I have to consult with anyone. I didn't ask for permission to do the project, nor did I want any restriction on what I might think or say or write".

Simon claimed that his original visit to Johannesburg enjoyed the blessing of the African National Congress, but he has never named the people he consulted and the ANC deny any such consultation took place. More plausibly, he has claimed to have discussed his planned trip with his friend Harry Belafonte, a prominent member of the New York Anti-Apartheid Coordinating Council. Reports of Belafonte's response differ.

Dali Tambo, founder of Artists Against Apartheid and a member of the ANC (his father, Oliver, is its president), told NME: "Harry says Simon came to him, explained his position, and Harry said 'go and talk to the ANC'. But in seeing Harry he didn't go far enough, he should have taken his advice, which was very solid advice. I think he regrets to this day not taking that advice".

And Sipho Mabuse, a leading South African musician who met Simon in Johannesburg, argues that Simon knew of Belafonte's doubts: "He indicated to me that Belafonte said it wasn't right for him to go there but the ultimate choice was his".

Simon has also argued that he had the approval of the South African musical community: "I don't know the circumstances of their vote, only that they voted whether to do this or not. Once I found out there was a vote, I didn't ask questions. I just accepted that I was in".

But Mabuse disputes this: "It's not true to say that Simon really had the go-ahead from musicians, because he was never really with many musicians in South Africa. He met very few people. I was one of the people he met. I remember precisely the scene. We sat down and had a discussion. And the question of his coming to South Africa as being opposed by anti-apartheid movements was not raised".

Mabuse goes on to point out that any collective body of musicians speaking for the SA musical community would almost certainly have included him, and that he heard of no such decision.

"I'm quite sure I would have known if there was any meetings that were held to discuss it. Not that we had the right to decide who can come to South Africa, but if there was any decision taken I'm quite sure I would probably have been one of the people who would have known."

By January of this year, substantial criticisms had been levelled at Simon: that apart from breaking the Cultural Boycott, he had failed to consult with the ANC; that he had misrepresented the attitudes of the South African people; and that he had acted arrogantly towards the anti-apartheid struggle, both in his initial behaviour and by failing to broach the subject of apartheid on 'Graceland'.

There was speculation in anti-apartheid circles that the world tour had been planned - perhaps on Hugh Masekela's advice - as a kind of atonement for Simon's original action. By the tour's inclusion of exiles Masekela and Miriam Makeba (veterans of the anti-apartheid struggle), Ladysmith Black Mambazo and other black South Africans with strong anti-apartheid credentials, and by taking a back seat himself to this live explicit celebration of black South African culture, Simon perhaps hoped to clear the air and satisfy his critics.

But if taking musicians out of South Africa was seen as a way of resolving the problems, it only served to compound it. A telex sent from the ANC headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia stated: "The ANC fully support a boycott action against a Paul Simon European and American tour... he has singularly done more harm in flouting the Cultural Boycott against the racist regime".

Soon afterwards Simon called the London press conference and read the contents of a letter he had sent to the UN in response to their request for clarification of his position. The letter stated he was working to achieve "the end of the apartheid system" and that he intended to maintain this position "in the context of the UN cultural boycott". He went on to say that he had heard - through Belafonte

- that the ANC had reversed its position and withdrawn criticism of the LP and that this would be confirmed by Oliver Tambo at a press conference in Los Angeles two days later.

But when Tambo made no mention of Simon at his conference, the ANC insisted there had been no reversal of policy, and the UN requested further clarification from Simon in the light of his world tour, a further violation of the cultural boycott.

However, reaction to his tour in America has been almost entirely positive, with no organised opposition. His letter to the UN seems to have defused criticisms before they arose from the loose coalition of small groups that make up the (large) US anti-apartheid movement. Although he faced barracking at a press conference at Howard University in Washington and small picket action from student groups in Atlanta and Los Angeles, the overall American picture seems to have been one of forgiveness for Simon's apparent naivety. The concert's finale every night was a mass rendition of 'N'Kosi Sikeleli', the anthem of the ANC.

The different stances taken by anti-apartheid groups in America and Britain reveal confusion as to the exact interpretation of the Cultural Boycott, all sides agreeing on the need for urgent clarification.

The use of economic and cultural sanctions as weapons against apartheid was first developed in appeals by Father Trevor Huddleston, the founder of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) and in calls for a general boycott by Chief Luthuli of the ANC.

The ANC are the instigators of the boycott but - for practical and political purposes - the exact ruling is contained in a resolution voted for by the United Nations in 1980 and monitored by the UN Special Committee On Apartheid.

"We've put ourselves in a situation where really the authority is the UN," says Dali Tambo, explaining the ANC position. "It's preferable for us, because as a movement we can say to people what we require because we have the moral authority as the representatives of the people of South Africa, but we can't always rely on their acquiescence."

In each country boycott actions are co-ordinated by the relevant anti-apartheid groups. As Alan Brooks, assistant secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain, points out: "The UN boycott is a marker from which to work, but there's no ten commandments, no single formula which represents the letter of the law".

In the past, this disparity has occasionally led to odd situations. In 1985, the Malopoets, a black Sowetan group of considerable standing in the townships, found themselves in direct conflict with the British Musicians' Union, who argued that they should not be playing at a GLC Festival, and banned their video from TV showing. Yet this came immediately after



The Graceland tourists with South African exiles Masekela and Makeba flanking Art's other half

a show the Malopoets played at the newly opened Theatre of Human Rights in Paris before an audience that included French President Mitterand and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Likewise, Simon's show in Harare was reportedly a celebration of solidarity between the front line states and the people of South Africa. Although Zimbabwe has in the past taken a tough line on sanctions, questions about Simon's actions were not raised publicly.

Alan Brooks says of the Harare show: "The front line states like Zimbabwe serve as a meeting ground for South Africans at home and in exile to promote the solidarity between them. Therefore it would be odd to protest against the concerts there, but here it is another matter. We are a country, like the United States, which must clearly stand for effective international sanctions against South Africa".

Although there is a range of possible interpretations of the terms of the boycott, there are attendant difficulties in all. One position is that the Cultural Boycott should be seen as part of the Economic Boycott - that records, books and films, even those with explicit anti-apartheid content, are actually commodities, and that industry can use them as a cover for breaking the Economic Boycott. So where should the line be drawn?

"For us it's clearly unmanageable to get into the whole business of assessing each and every record that comes out," says Alan Brooks.

"It's not the content that's really decisive. I think it's only a matter of time before it re-asserts itself. At the end of the day I think performers in South Africa will recognise that the struggle is best served by not opening the doors to a flood of cultural exports from the country. Once

you move in that direction you simply cannot sustain a credible boycott policy.

"The problem is that we can be seen as insensitive to the aspirations of South African artists, but the simple truth is that the majority do not get the chance to be exported, they have to make their lives in South Africa. We have had to live with these dilemmas, it's part of the cruelty of apartheid. The cost involved in implementing a boycott is bearable because it is less than the cost of living under the system." The same dilemma faces the ANC and Artists Against Apartheid according to Dali Tambo.

"Inside the country over the last couple of years there has been a swelling of expression through culture because there has been a stamping out of any other form of expression. Of course a lot of it is very radical cultural activity and it cannot be contained within the country. It's a matter of how we react to it coming out."

At present the ANC is debating its own policy, not with a view to reversing their position, but to meet the need for clarification and flexibility in response to the changing situation within South Africa.

"It is a matter we have been discussing, especially since the development with Paul Simon and the crowd that's round him," says Tom Sebina, ANC information officer in Lusaka. "We are discussing the situation regarding musicians and other entertainers coming out of South Africa and performing elsewhere in the world and whether it is wise for them to do so."

In the meantime, the rule of thumb is the need for consultation. Dali Tambo says: "If you're going into the country, then you must consult with the ANC. Because we're saying that we presume that whatever cultural field you're involved in, you do not want it to be used to

further the aims of apartheid and the racist regime. Therefore you consult with us so that we can put you wise about whether or not we think you will be used by apartheid, and about the effect of your cultural activities.

"It's not to say 'right, show us your scripts, take out that and that', it's simply to say 'look, we think you're moving into dangerous territory'."

"If Paul Simon had come to us first and discussed this, none of this shit would have happened."

Wally Serote, cultural worker for the ANC in Britain says there should be double consultation: "People inviting cultural workers out of the country must consult with the ANC - cultural workers coming out must consult with the Mass Democratic Movement".

In the wake of Simon's LP and tour, the music industry has been galvanised into unprecedented interest in South African artists. EMI has cobbled together 'Sounds Of Soweto', a compilation of township pop, which has been criticised for its poor selections and the dubious motives behind its release; major South African investor Shell are rumoured to be putting together a tour of young black South African musicians; WEA are releasing Ladysmith Black Mambazo's 'Shaka Zulu', a new collection produced by Paul Simon; and Green-sleeves have licensed a further three albums from Ladysmith's back catalogue. Meanwhile Spho Mabuse has signed to Virgin, and Johnny Clegg, formerly of Juluka, who is featured on the EMI album with his new group Savuka, is planning UK dates.

Mabuse and Clegg have exemplary anti-apartheid histories in South Africa, but it remains to be seen whether Simon's indiscretions will affect their reception in this country.

In the next year it is likely that cultural activity will intensify; a number of plays and films are currently in the planning stages. How they will be received depends on the outcome of the ANC discussions. But the signs are that there will be a small move towards consideration of each production on its own merits, although the basic position will remain unchanged.

Meanwhile the UN await further clarification from Paul Simon on his attitude to the Cultural Boycott and the struggle of the South African people, because none of his statements to date have contained anything but vague platitudes and misleading claims.

As Dali Tambo stresses: "He had a golden opportunity there, if he was going to break the Cultural Boycott, to have so much credibility, to really hit out and to do his own reputation a hell of a lot of good. And to make a hell of a lot of money anyway."

"But what troubles me about Paul Simon is - who did he consult with when he went there? He didn't consult with us."

(Students Against Racism/NME)

Singles Bar

VESTA WILLIAMS

Once Bitten Twice Shy
(A&M/Festival)

She's got one of those exquisitely FULL voices that is both enthralling and emphatic, which of course does any second-rate tune a world of good in the "soulmusic" sense. This tune's pacing is first-rate; for once, the 12" version is better though longer.

JAKI GRAHAM

Step Right Up (EMI 12")

On the other hand, an East Londoner like Jaki can also match up to the sum of parts of Vesta's single. The whole of "Step Right Up" is typically English in its Pop attitude but unlike the dross prevalent in English chart hits, Jaki Graham flaunts her voice like any self-respecting person would this side of Camden Town. To good effect, of course.

CURIOSITY KILLED THE CAT
Down to Earth
(Mercury/Polygram 12")

Provincials-made-good is the young lads that make up the successful (Europe-wise) combo here; a beat-laden tune of little gravity but with loads of spunk, not unlike that other Scottish band Hipsway. Cool, self-

conscious, almost-funky, and very good to dance to.

THE BLOW MONKEYS

It doesn't have to be that way
(RCA)

The Tom Jones revival must be at full tilt. It is evident when Dr. Robert starts on the refrain on this gorgeously kitsch tune, all brass and backing singers at a moment's notice. Much like the previous "Digging Your Scene" and just as transient. This is what some call good Pop.

HURRAH!

Sweet Sanity (Kitchenware
Records/RCA)

A wonderful song that rocks out with the best of them, no-holds-barred, that sort of thing. Very much English rock critics' darlings, understandable in this climate of the need to be authentic; along with the Bunnymen-influenced the Mighty Lemon Drops, a relief from tackiness

THE HUXTON CREEPERS

Autumn leaves/Don't Even
Think About It (BigTime)

Melbourne's best example of a young, energetic group that doesn't fudge the much-maligned Sixties Psychedelic revival, sorry revision.

These boys look like a gutsy Sonic Youth without those dark inflections of tone, sound like an inspired Alex Chilton without going beyond the pale and deserve the stimulation of success more than all those others on the bandwagon.

HERB ALPERT

Keep Your Eye On Me
(A&M/Festival)

Those old enough to remember will know of the many successes this unusually well-preserved trumpeter had leading the Tijuana Brass and popularising Latin rhythms in the more pluralistic Sixties. His success helped set up the record company that now bears his initial and has among its artistes Janet Jackson and Suzanne Vega (to name two). It also has the services of the eminent producers Jimmy Jam and Terry Lewis, fuel for the sonic delights of Jackson, the SOS Band, and more recently Nona Hendryx. This hip duo are also responsible for Alpert's latest single, a stunning and demanding rhythm cocktail that is built upon a raspy trumpet line and a spare chorus. As with all Jam & Lewis productions so far, a memorable restructuring of the beat. Alpert, presumably, has since retired

to Malibu Beach.

THE HOUSEMARTINS

Caravan Of Love
(Chrysalis/Festival)

From the self-proclaimed socialist-christian foursome comes this five song EP full of engaging commitment and refreshing fun, sung in perfect harmony acapella style. This EP also comes free in a promotional package of last year's enjoyable debut LP "London O'Hull 4"; the inspirational gospel of "Caravan of Love" (Isley-Jasper-Isley's classic cut) is worth the price of admission alone, etc. Not to be overlooked.

ED KUEPPER AND THE YARD GOES ON FOREVER

I Am Your Prince/Sea Air (True
Tone/PolyGram)

Honourable mention must go to old trooper Ed, who after having been an essential part of the Saints and Laughing Clowns, still shows the young ones up with his distinctive brand of morose and diabolical musings over a backdrop of a still raging musical storm that gives rock music a good reputation it seldom deserves. The LP from which this comes is "Rooms of the Magnificent".

ALBUMS

THE SMITHS

The World Won't Listen (Rough
Trade)

FRANK TOVEY

The Fad Gadget Singles (Mute)

AN UNUSUAL TIME to release compilations of hit singles by established groups like these but in this age of mass escapism, the festive season is around every shop-corner. Good compilations serve as good intros, especially for post-punk groups like these, armed with the short-song ethic while filled with contempt for the album-valium that typified Seventies pomp-rock -- not that it's stopped Dire Straits selling CDs, lest we forget.

The Smiths you should have selectively taken to heart by now; this double LP is made up of more recent (British) singles and assorted other songs, some released earlier in other forms. This is the contractual obligation LP, before they defected to EMI. If you've never been taken in by Morrissey's at times heart-rendering melancholic musings, Johnny Marr's teenage-guitar-hero poses, and their dominant thread of adolescent, asexual sometimes petulant bedsit angst done to a four-square beat, then you probably won't thrill to the Smiths. On the other hand, there is much to be said for a group that entertains while reclaiming back the Teenage for present-day teens, what with the abundance of Baby-Boomer music like Huey Lewis, Genesis, Starship, etc. etc. This 29-song LP is a value-for-money introduction, though some of their best, and earlier, tunes are absent - best found on earlier "Hatful Of Hollow", Smiths at their prime.

Frank Tovey's Fad Gadget is now thankfully no more; I've always thought of him as the comical half of the

BoysNextDoor/Birthday Party, the funny one to the straight man of Nick Cave. His deliberate, darkly serious, and constantly bizarre preoccupations never quite made him a Pop star, something he was threatening to do with 84's "Collapsing New People", included here among other faves like "The Box", "Fireside Favourite" and "King Of The Flies". Without the intense nihilism of Clint Ruin's Foetus projects or Black Flag but more overtly morose than early Depeche Mode, Fad Gadget doesn't stand up these days, the cynicism now more built-in than worn on the sleeve. For fans only.

LOS LOBOS

By The Light Of The Moon
(Slash/Liberation)

WHAT LOS LOBOS tried to do with their most enjoyable debut LP of '84 was really nothing very new - some like Ry Cooder had already help create the ill-fitting tag "Tex-Mex" to this refreshing genre of Southern American-Mexican music. Indifferent punters stirred because of Los Lobos'

delicate yet earthy blend of Conjugo beats and Mexican ballads, serving the once-influential MTV with a new fad and jaded R&B fans a new lease of life, enough for Los Lobos to win a Grammy for "Anselma", off their earlier EP "And A Time To Dance". In these days of ahistorical Pop, their Chicano traditions and good timing along with a lack of pretence and down-home-goodness have given 'roots' music a good name.

They have since polished up their act, sometimes funnier and

endearing as they sing of summery affairs spiced with corny specifics lesser mortals would find embarrassing to own up to, much less sing about. This LP sees a Los Lobos of less angular proportions, more user-friendly than before. And this can be quite an asset.

TOM VERLAINE

Flash Light (Mercury/PolyGram)

HAVING PREEMPTED THIS review some issues ago via U2's new LP, Tom Verlaine's hugely influential group Television won't be mentioned again in the scheme of things. But it is difficult to ignore the few strikes made in attempts to a more intelligent and innovative form of rock, more so by alternative guitar 'heroes' of Verlaine's stature in the years since Punk got institutionalised.

"Flash Light" is one of the best rock LPs released in ages. Its fresh, graceful sureness of touch, and its hard yet oblique beauty augments the taut tension of "Cry Mercy Judge" and "Song", his frenetic guitar and strangeness of voice heightening an evocative "The Scientist" and first single "A Town Called Walker". And these are but four from a collection good enough to close down this year's Best-LP stakes; his uncanny ability to express the non-literal realms of presence and existence within a musical landscape sublime enough to bear comparison with luminaries like Leonard Cohen and Scott Walker.

Tom Verlaine is one of the last talented mavericks in a catatonic and bloated rock culture. "Flash Light" is lonely testimony to that.

1 June '87

kean wong

EUREKA! THEATRE COMPANY

A comedy of sexual politics in the 1980's
'ROOM TO MOVE'



by HANNIE RAYSON
Directed by Alanna Maclean
with Joyce Glynn, Liz Bradley,
Phil Roberts, Lisa Angove,
Phil Mackenzie, David Walker

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"it appears still to be most unfashionable to continue discussing issues to do with feminism. It is certainly unfashionable to be labelled a feminist...feminists have been marginalised into a ratbag fringe."

Room to Move is a social comedy which grew out of an interest in how feminism affected men. Written by Hannie Rayson, a graduate from

Melbourne University and the Victorian College of the Arts Drama School, it is a perceptive and amusing play which balances surface comic effects with a serious underlying theme, or more correctly, range of themes.

The play is confined to the members of a single middle-class family and this tight focuss almost exclusively on the domestic setting allows for concentration on characters and attitudes.

Joyce Glynn plays Peggy, a 62 year old widow who takes in a 30 year old lodger, Bernie (David Walker) to help her overcome her loneliness.

Liz Bradley plays her feminist daughter Virginia, married and essentially restless and dissatisfied with her role in life. On the other extreme is her chauvanistic son (Ph. Roberts) and his wife (played by Lisa Angove). On the surface, they appear a tight knit group, but each is

very much isolated and lonely, fighting an individual battle amidst the accepted 'norms' of married couples in earlier years and struggling to cope with changes.

Room to Move is performed by Eureka Theatre Company, a new professional theatre company in Canberra. *Room to Move* will be playing from June 6 - June 27 at Childers St. Theatre, Tuesday to Thursday at 8.15 pm and Friday to Saturday at 5.30 pm and 8.30 pm.

BIBLE SOCIETY BOOKSHOP



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WORON THE YOUNG LIONS

Sportswatcher Steve Bunk analyses Australia's pride

A religion of fame and riches holds the 1980s in its thrall. Everywhere, preachers of those evergreen Good Words, inspiration and perspiration, urge us minions up the sandpile of Achievement. Even top athletes, who practise the Word to perfection, have nowadays taken to proclaiming it as well. Star sports * have become an unwitting part of the priesthood of success and the press is their pulpit.

When we collect the various sayings of these stars, a chorus of uncanny likeness arises. Is this simply because athletes are subjected to the same barrage of success dogma as we acolytes are, or is it because truth is indeed simple?

How real are these public personae anyway? Obviously we fans might not get the whole truth and nothing but the truth, yet perhaps we do get a sort of broad-brushed accuracy.

I set myself the task of trying to uncover the essentials on a half-dozen sports stars: Pat Cash, Tom Carroll, Darren Clark, Jeff Fenech, Craig Johnston, Jon Sieben. Each is an international name, a world-class athlete. True, you may say, but so are Greg Norman, Robert de Castella and a few other Australians *

But none of the latter has the second characteristic of my chosen half-dozen. Each of the six is well under 30 years old, a genuine 'young lion'.

At 26, Johnston is the

What an athlete says in the early years of * career might be less camouflaged, more simplified, than statements in later years, I reasoned.

Mike Cockerill agrees with this logic. The *Sydney Morning Herald* sports writer detects a trend toward increased public relations coaching of star athletes, to help them cope better with the media. He says, "You could tape-record some of these guys and they'll spout for a long time what they've been told to spout." Elocution lessons for Sydney Swans stand

Fenech was a very aggressive young man a year ago. He still is, but he's also become very adept at dealing with the media because they're his lifeblood — and he's been told that practically every day of his life lately."

Bill Mordey was for many years a sports reporter on the *Daily Mirror* in Sydney. For the past five years he has been a sports promoter and is one of the key figures around Fenech. He says of the stars, "If you coach them, in speech mainly, you're changing the image of the person and are then selling a false commodity, in my opinion." Mordey does think that Fenech has become less nasal in speech, more relaxed and confident, since his successes of the past couple of years, but the promoter says the fighter has improved on his own.

Neal Jameson would concur in regard to his own close association

with Craig Johnston. Jameson, who writes sport for *The Newcastle Herald*, was best man at Johnston's wedding and has known the footballer since Craig was 15. Because stars such as Johnston have frequent chances to get behind cameras, into journalists' clubs and such, they become canny.

For instance, Johnston, whose professional career spans almost a decade, has learned how to surmount what Jameson calls "The Ned Kelly Factor — a reputation as a guy with more guts than guile at times". Johnston's 'waspyish, quirky sense of humour' has come through increasingly as the star has grown more confident with the media, Jameson thinks.

That the media sometimes may conceal a top player's faults or troubles is not a matter of debate. In like manner, the details are kept simple — how much do we want to know about Jeff Fenech anyway? Doesn't the fact that he's late for a press meeting in order to feed his retarded mate say it all?

When 35 journalists from all the major elec-

tronic and print media in Sydney showed up for a press conference last July, the highlight of which was a look at the boxer's bruised hand, it was evident that the young man's charisma sprang from his deeds in the ring. The 'news' was the announcement of his next fight. Everything else was 'colour' — but within that colour is where we fans might find the essence.

In pursuit of that essence, I have approached my six chosen athletes in 13 categories: age, career highlights, childhood, nicknames, familiar phrases by or about them, demeanour, self-confidence, minders and companions, patriotism, the Ned Kelly Factor, health problems, perseverance, rewards.

Some of these * are outsiders, loners, the sorts of mavericks many leaders are. For others, that's not so much the case. When you look at the following profiles as a composite whole, startling similarities emerge.

What does all this tell us about our 'young lions'? See what you think.

Some of them are outsiders, the sorts of mavericks who are leaders. What makes them tick?

elder * of the lot. All of them probably are still peaking physically, but more to the point, they're still learning how best to handle fans, paparazzi and columnists.

out Warwick Capper is part of a particular PR campaign that Cockerill believes is "the ultimate hard sell in sport".

By a similar token, Cockerill says, "Jeff

Pat Cash

Age: 21

Career Highlights

1982

Junior Wimbledon and Junior US Open champion.

1984

Semi-finalist at Wimbledon, losing to McEnroe. Semi-finalist at US Open, losing to Lendl. Finished the year with a top-10 computer ranking.

1985

Injured. Ranking dropped to 413.

1986

Quarter-finalist at Wimbledon, losing to Henri Leconte. Spearhead of the Australian Davis Cup squad.

From a close-knit family of five in Ringwood, Vic., an outer suburb of Melbourne, Pat was a star pre-teenage footballer who opted for tennis when he won the under-13 Australian title. It wasn't long before the journos dubbed him Brat Pat. He didn't like it and he didn't like them either.

The media went to town on him. Everyone knows that he was naughty and now he's nice. One London correspondent for *The Age* wrote, "Cash, descendant of Martin Cash, the Tasmanian bushranger, is



prototype Australian in his non-conformism and dislike of authority."

Perhaps to his own dis favour, Cash has made no secret of his admiration for the McEnroe style — of playing, that is, not of complaining. Often queried about his own 'bad boy' image, Pat denies that he's anything but competitive. Example: "Why the hell should I want to calm down? I'm not a murderer. I'm a tennis player and I want to get out there on court

doubts about his manipulation of a tennis racquet. "I'm looking to win Wimbledon this year," he announced last March, before his appendix acted up. Later, he was understandably less confident.

Patrick Snr, a solicitor, is young Cash's manager. He's had the same coach since age 12, Ian Barclay, whom Pat describes as "like a second father to me". Norwegian * friend Anne-Britt Kristensen is another key person to Cash.

"Why the hell should I calm down? I'm a tennis player and I want to get out there and kick arse."

and kick arse... The day I become too calm or relaxed the winning will stop."

His demeanour is kid-like, although the media played up his newfound maturity at Wimbledon this year. They say he loves rock'n'roll, his on-court tantrums shock and mystify his own mother, but he's turning into a nice guy as he gets older. Or is he simply learning at last how to manipulate the same press he used to fear and loathe?

He certainly has no

When Pat fell out of the top rankings in '85, it was because of an eight-month layoff due to a swollen disc in the lower back. Then came the appendectomy before Wimbledon '86, but all that appears to be behind him now. He exercised six hours every day to strengthen his back. Said the doctor who performed the appendectomy, "The day after the operation, I found him on the floor doing 100 press-ups."

He owns a flat in London and earned more

than \$150,000 in prize-money during 1984, before the back injury. We all know he has a long career ahead of him and heaps more money waiting. Perhaps he'll win all that dough graciously?

Jon Sieben

Age: 20

Career Highlights

1984

Olympic gold medallist in the 200 m butterfly, the first in individual men's swimming for Australia since 1972. World record time.

1985

Awarded the OAM. Sieben's world mark eclipsed by Michael Gross, silver medallist at LA. Weeks later, Sieben defeated Gross again in the World Student Games 100 m butterfly in Japan.

1986

Missed Commonwealth Games and World Championships in Madrid, due to illness.

One of the first titbits that surfaces about Sieben is he began having lessons in swimming at age three,

Sieben remained relatively unrewarded for a world-record holder. It took a 'fuss' to fix him up.

after the family cat fell into the backyard pool. He joined a swimming club at six and began competing at 10. A consistent national winner in his age group or older until 14, he then suffered a lapse and started to lose occasionally. In stepped famed coach Laurie Lawrence, who has shepherded Sieben ever since.

They call Jon Pygmy, because of his 170 cm stature, which is dwarfed by many other male swimming stars. Also Gross-Buster, because of his surprise win over the brilliant West German Gross at the Olympics, and The Coorparoo Kid, after the Brisbane suburb where he lives with his parents.

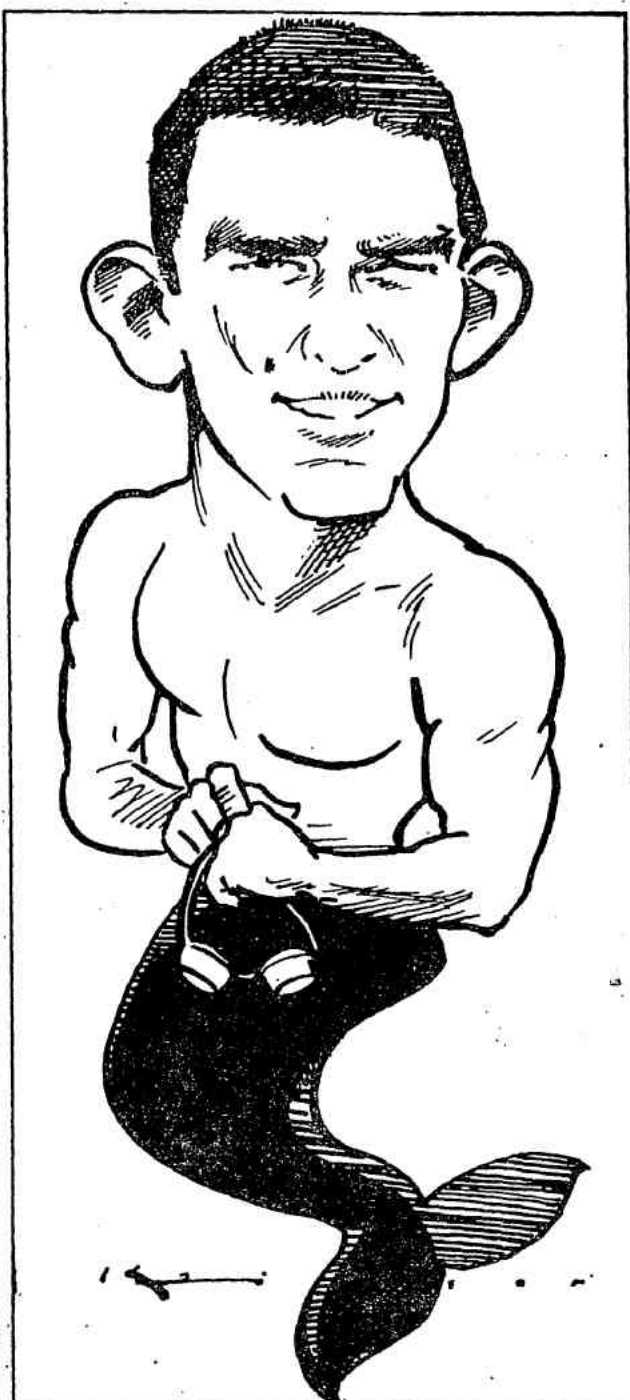
Sieben is depicted by the media as no great talker. Perhaps the most famous quote about him to date is from coach Lawrence, who mystified American journalists in Los Angeles by calling his new gold medallist a 'scrubber'. Jon has the image of a shy, self-effacing fellow, and admits that a big factor in his acceptance of a one-year

scholarship in America after the Olympics was to escape his newfound stardom. Not the sort to make waves, he has a diamond stud in his ear only as a gift from his American * friend.

Confidante he has plenty. Sieben believes he can regain the world 200 m butterfly record and is deeply certain he can set a new world 100 m butterfly mark. He has his eye on the hotly-contested 100 m freestyle and on a berth in the Australian 400 m relay Mean Machine team. He still thinks he could have swum even faster at LA, and is looking forward to Seoul in 1988.

Jon's parents, especially his mother, are very heavy supporters of him, as is coach Lawrence. Sydney sports writer and manager Richard Sleeman took Jon into his stable in 1985, and the youngster's material fortunes improved dramatically thereafter.

Unfortunately, his fitness went the opposite way. In 1985, he took months off swimming because of an ear infection contracted in an Ameri-



can pool while he was there on his scholarship. He had a pulled back muscle in Japan but still beat Gross that year. Then it all fell apart in mid-1986, when he missed the Commonwealth Games and the World Championships in Spain due to glandular fever.

How did he react to the setbacks? "If I do miss out, then I'll go back. I'll go all out for the Olympics in Seoul."

Like any Olympian, it's not really money that motivates Sieben. In 1984, the media had a field day with the news that he was on the dole from the end of 1983 until he won at the Olympics. He borrowed the family car for training and had to pay 50c twice a day to get in the pool. After gold, he got a \$5000 Government grant that only was raised to the maximum of \$10,000 when his mother made a tremendous fuss. Even so, he remained relatively unrewarded for a world

record-holder and it took much effort from manager Sleeman to fix him up.

In 1985, Sieben signed an annual \$100,000-plus deal for three years with Sydney car company Fury Ford as a trainee manager and promotions personality. With it came a new TX-5 Ghia worth \$14,000, number plate 'Gold 88'. He now reportedly gets a new car every few months, has a stake in a racehorse and a luxury unit on the Gold Coast. All belated perhaps.



Tom Carroll

Age: 24

Career Highlights

1977 and 1980

Pepsi Pro Junior surfing champion.

1984 and 1985

World professional surfing champion.

1986

Finished third in the world title race behind American Tom Curren and Australian Barton Lynch.

It seems one of the few times Carroll has had to repeat himself was when we all wanted to know how he felt about his decision to boycott South African surfing contests in 1986 — which led to his plummet in the rankings, from first to 17th at one point.

"I don't in any way regret my decision," he said. "On the contrary, I feel good every time I think about it." Several other top surfers, including the current world champ, followed Carroll's lead in the boycott.

The other oft-asked

question was why he wasn't going to win his third successive world championship in 1986. 'Burnout' was the explanation that kept cropping up. "I needed to slow myself down mentally and learn to enjoy surfing again," is another way he put it.

As a personality, he is the strong, silent type. Surfers aren't the ratbags they once were and Carroll's image is actually that of the clean-living, all-Australian boy. He's a bit of a worrier, though, if stories of his sleeplessness while the world title was slipping away can be believed. Still, you can't get much more confident than this kind of statement: "I have no doubts at all that I'll be world champion again."

His father Vic has been often credited by Tom with encouraging his interest in water sport. Tom was raised at Newport, on the northern Sydney peninsula. He started surfing at age eight. Older brother Nick, who was to become a national amateur cham-

pion, soon joined in the fun. Nick still is a companion and confidant, but manager Peter Manstead gets most of the press in this regard. He talked Carroll into letting him manage the young surfer back in 1982. Manstead describes their relationship now as love-hate.

Tom makes in the vicinity of \$250,000 a year. The professional surfing circuit is worth more than

dorsements alone, his manager claims.

The 1986 boycott of South Africa didn't lose the championship for Tom, but injury did. He wrecked an ankle in March 1985 while practising a difficult manoeuvre in the surf and with the debilitating injury came a loss of killer instinct. Carroll's will to win came storming back after his ankle mended at the end

Injuries, politics, life has been hard. But — "In the right frame of mind I know I can beat them all."

\$900,000 in prize-money, but Carroll also endorses and does advertising for a range of sponsors, including the makers of yoghurt, wet-suits, sunglasses, leisure wear and even Qantas Airlines. Reportedly one of the five best-known Australian athletes, Carroll soon may make a half-million dollars annually in en-

dorsements alone, his manager claims.

"I've just got to find that level of satisfaction that propels any athlete," Carroll says. "In the right frame of mind, I know I can beat them all."



Craig Johnston

Age: 26

Career Highlights

1975

Wrote to Middlesbrough to ask for a trial.

1978

Made first-team debut for Middlesbrough, aged 17.

1981

Transferred to Liverpool.

1984

Missed much of season to bring wife Jenny to Australia for the birth of their first child. Lauded here, booed there.

1986

Played in 61 of Liverpool's 63 matches. Scored go-ahead goal in the FA Cup Final and became first Australian to score and play for the winning side.

The press says that Johnston's constant dreams of playing for the best soccer team in England drew laughter and bored silence from * friend Jenny

when the two kids were 13 at Booragul High School by Lake Macquarie. His dad Colin was a good soccer player who never quite made it to the big time but Craig, despite being unremarkable as a child athlete, was relentless in pursuit of his dream.

As a five-year-old, he overcame osteomyelitis that doctors feared would necessitate amputating a leg. The disease recurred at age 14 when he was kicked in the same spot on the leg during a soccer match, but newly developed drugs protected him. As a pro, he's had ligaments removed from both knees and major injuries that have kept him out of matches for several months at a time.

Probably the most oft-repeated remonstrance from Craig is that he's an Aussie at heart. That's because he was born in South Africa, has lived in

England since 1975, and took out Scottish citizenship in 1986, after erroneously being told that he wasn't eligible for the Australian national team. Another thing he reiterates is that he's not a great natural player. Implicit in this statement is that determination brought him to where he is now.

His image is not only that of a fiercely determined type, but also as one who will brook no

a pretty boring world — and a pretty boring first division."

"If I'm out of the team, I'm like a bear with a sore head," he said on another occasion. "I want to be in there fighting — all the time." That about sums up his image as a trier.

The rewards have been forthcoming. In March 1981 he signed as a \$1.3 million recruit for Liverpool, lured from Middlesbrough. In 1984 the

"If I'm out of the team I'm like a bear with a sore head. I want to be in there fighting all the time."

unjustified bullshit. He has made the point well that although deeply attached to Australia, his family's welfare comes first. Jenny, who followed Craig to England when both were 15 and later became the mother of his two girls, is a mainstay. Johnston has also often said that much of what he has achieved has been for his father. He willingly follows orders from the great Liverpool player-manager Kenny Dalglish, but in typical Craig style, says, "There are some managers I wouldn't spit on if they were on fire."

"I guess I have a pretty hard-headed Aussie attitude," he once said. "Maybe the ideal thing is for everyone to conform, but if they did it would be

press said his salary was in the \$2000 a week range. In 1985 Chelsea tried to entice him away from Liverpool for a reported \$400,000 per season. In 1986 he said, "At the moment if I earn \$2000, Margaret Thatcher takes \$1200, so I've got to earn a hell of a lot to be reasonably comfortable."

He owns a stylish place in Liverpool, bought his parents' Australian home in Newcastle, does advertisements, photography, and after expert World Cup commentary here, is looking like a broadcaster. This senior citizen of our half-dozen stars is the best of the lot at handling the media. We fans can rest assured that Johnston will indeed remain reasonably comfortable.



Darren Clark

Age: 20

Career Highlights

1983-86

Four times British AAA 400 m champion.

1984

Fourth place in the 400 m Olympic final, missing a gold medal by 0.04 seconds when he was overhauled at the tape.

1986

Ran history's second-fastest 300 m in Belfast. Commonwealth Games 400 m silver medalist at Edinburgh. Ranked fourth in the world for 400 m.

Newspaper history tells us that Clark started running competitively at age nine but only became outstanding in later adolescence. He set Australian schoolboy sprint records — winning three golds at the 1981 All Schools Championships — and

was encouraged, although never pushed, by both parents. He still lives with them in the Sydney suburb of Putney where he was raised.

Newshounds call him The Putney Flash (what else?). The media also have outdone themselves in tastelessness by describing him as "the world's fastest white man".

Unfortunately, Darren often is forced to repeat assertions that he didn't get out of second gear or was not at full speed in a race, usually because of concern over his legs which are subject to frequent injury. Hamstring difficulties and more recently tendonitis in the knee have plagued him. For instance, after the '84 Olympics he had to miss the entire domestic track and field season of 1985. He ran at the end of that year but then didn't race again for nearly five

months. The impression is that his finely tuned legs could break down at any time.

When he's not afraid to run all out, the other thing Clark talks about is how much he loves running. He describes himself as shy. He's unpretentious, warm, single-minded and his image is one of wholesome aggressiveness and strength.

and keeps a record of those who have beaten him as an aid to exacting revenge. The ballast for his self-confidence seems to be fear of letting out all the stops and injuring a leg again.

Apart from his parents and * friend Sue Picton, with whom he spends most of his free time and expects to marry, Darren is wrapped up only with his

Clark is shy, warm, unpretentious — single-minded. "I know that I can win a gold medal."

His self-confidence appears to be high and rising as he gains the track smarts of an experienced runner that he didn't have in LA. Aiming at Seoul in 1988, he says, "I know deep inside that I can win a gold medal." He writes down his goals for running

employer and coach Alan Hawes, for whom he obviously has great respect. Not so much a rebel as a loner, Clark says he's capable of psyching himself along the solitary runner's route without much help from anyone else.

He trains six days a

week, up to three times a day, despite lapses between competitions that frequently last for months. A Sydney journalist wrote about how Clark can get physically sick from the demands of his wind-sprints. A Melbourne scribe penned, "His is the commitment that is the difference between being gifted and being great."

Clark's amateur status has been investigated by the Australian Athletic Union, but he's above-board, even though he drives a BMW collectors' car worth about \$27,000. One Sydney tabloid trumpeted that Darren is "the most marketable young athlete in Australia" and could earn \$1 million in prize-money and endorsements over the next four or five years. He has an endorsement contract with Adidas until after the '88 Olympics. Into it are built sizeable bonuses if he wins major events. But if the press is right, it's the gold he's really after.

Jeff Fenech

Age: 22

Once a street fighter and tough trouble-maker, Fenech's story has blossomed in the sporting pages, which are right next to the movie listings. Footballer and flat-foot Pat Jarvis collars the larrikin and ushers him over to the Newtown gym

frain of his love for trainer Lewis. "Without him, I'd be in Long Bay Gaol today," Fenech is adamant on the trust and value he places in his closest friends. We approve, too, of his patriotism and of his desire to retire from boxing in two more years.

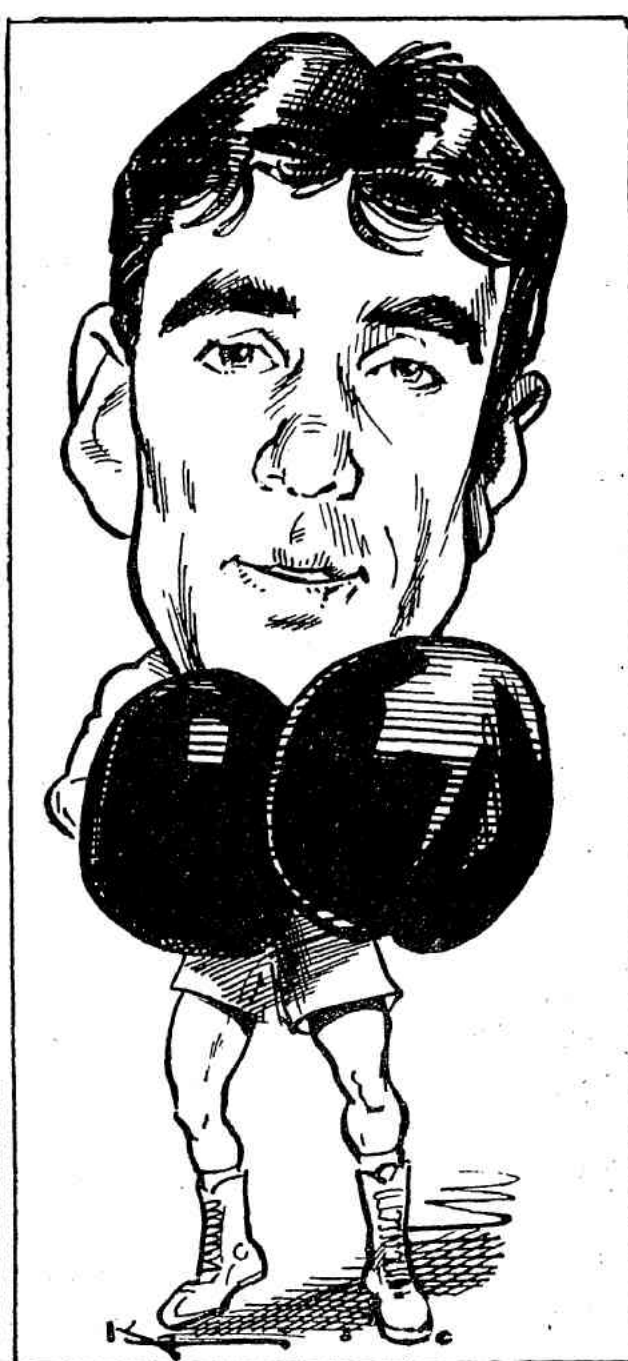
He comes across as bottled anger. Full of nervous energy, he seems to turn an equally intense affection upon his family,

in the Fenech make-up because the tremendous dedication required in his sport and his almost-fanatical reliance on friends belie the larrikin in him. The picture forms of an outsider miraculously in from the cold.

Fenech wept with pain from a hand swollen like a football after he whipped McCrory. In a TV interview the next day, Gibbo and Chappell didn't even mention injury, despite the lopsided face beside them.

Will Fenech persevere? Does a frog have knees? The media have taken to lauding his 'championship' style, which means he's toughest in the late rounds. After getting rooked out of an Olympic medal, his first announcement was that he would try to win a world professional title instead. Ever true to the script, he did it, and was rewarded.

For the McCrory fight he got about \$100,000 — which, after taxes, came to about 30 grand. He gets 10 per cent of the gate, win or lose, but hasn't yet taken his title to the big buck spinners in America. For now he's happy with an XJ12 Jaguar, a home in Erskineville near his old stamping grounds, and a holiday house on the NSW Central Coast. We learn of his various endorsements, but everyone intimates that his biggest pay-days are yet to come.



Who'd want to be Fenech's opponent? "I'm hungry, I'm mean, I want to hurt him as bad as I can."

of boxing trainer Johnny Lewis. No sooner is Fenech in the ring than Lewis spots greatness. Respect between man and boy blooms and the rest is Cinemascope.

Fenech becomes the 'Marrickville Mauler', after the inner Sydney suburb where he grew up. In his Olympic quarter-final bout, a jury overturns the official judges' decision and loser Fenech brands the jury a "bunch of senile old men". The press love it. Soon we readers see that Jeff also likes to say that his goal against an opponent is to "hurt him as bad as I can". He often adds, "I'm hungry and I'm mean".

Counterpointing this, we hear the frequent re-

friends and country. His trainer comes first, along with a big family. His best mates are South Sydney's star footballer Mario Fenech (no relation) and Con Spiropolous, a retarded mate whom Fenech has kept faithfully by his side since childhood. The boxer's *friend Tania, manager Colin Love, and various other friends, also seem to be vital to him.

His self-confidence is extreme, like the rest of his personality. He believes he'll win the IBF, WBC and WBA titles in one weight class before retiring. Although aware that he could lose any fight, he says he's still improving — and then proves it.

It doesn't hurt that the rebel factor looms large

Scoreboard

So you're not too famous outside your own shower nor world ranked in the sports of your choice? Yet a comparison of your own social sporting self-image to that of the 'young lions' public image, might amuse or even inspire you. The numbers given in parentheses are how many of the six sports * in this article fit into each of the 12 'image' categories. The 13th category, patriotism, is omitted because it doesn't apply to social sport. Grade yourself by awarding six points for a yes and anywhere from five to zero for a no, based purely on your judgement, which we trust.

1. **Age** — Are you under 30? If not, how close are you to your own physical fitness at age 30? (6)

2. **Career Highlights** — Give one point, up to six, for every championship trophy you've ever won on any level for sport. (6)

3. **Childhood** — Did you get involved in the sport of your choice by the age of 10? If not, how close was it to 10? (5)

4. **Nicknames** — Did you ever earn a nickname due to your sporting prowess? If not, did you get a nickname for your lack of ability? (Score 3 for a 'no' to each question.) (4)

5. **Familiar Phrases** — Do people repeat the same sorts of praise about you, in reference to your sporting strengths? If not, do they refer often to the same fault? (Score 3 for a 'no' to each question.) (5)

6. **Demeanour** — are you aggressive, relentless and determined off the sporting field? (3)

7. **Self-confidence** — Do you usually believe, deep inside, that you'll win? (6)

8. **Minders and Companions** — Has there usually been someone special to encourage, instruct or applaud you in your sporting efforts? (6)

9. **The Rebel Factor** — Are you an outsider, a loner in sport? Are you concerned about what others think of your attitude toward the game? Do you lose control of your emotions at times? (3)

10. **Health Problems** — Have you been free of injuries or ailments that have seriously affected your play in the last five years? (1)

11. **Perseverance** — When you have a sporting setback, is your first reaction (after the initial disappointment) to try again? (6)

12. **Money** — Do you feel confident enough to play your favourite sport among your peers for small stakes? (6)

Totals

With every question earning one point maximum from each of our six stars and six points maximum from you, the total for the superstars is 57 points. If you topped that, you probably have a self-image problem. If you were below it, you probably should quit social sport. If you came somewhere in between, you're too canny for us and shouldn't have taken the test anyway. If you're only reading this last paragraph and didn't take the quiz at all, you've caught us out and deserve everything that's coming to you, whatever it may be.

REF
378.947
WOR

BY JOVE, HOLMES! HAWKE'S CREDIBILITY!?

